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HICKS NURSERIES
WESTBURY, L.I.

HICKS NURSERIES

Illustrated Price List

(SECOND EDITION)

Spring, 1913

ISAAC HICKS & SON

EDWARD HICKS

HENRY HICKS

Westbury, Nassau Co., Long Island, N. Y.

Telephone, 68 Westbury

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Introduction

You are invited to examine the Westbury Nurseries at any time. Good automobile roads lead to all parts. You are welcome whether you make purchase or not. You will find here five classes of nursery stock.

FIRST—The small trees one to three years old at five to forty dollars per thousand. They enable you to start your landscape planting, private nursery or forest with the best possible stock because they are grown from seeds that will make hardy trees.

SECOND—The usual sizes offered by nurseries, three to five years old. Prices on these are moderate. The quality is high. Do not get an erroneous impression that our prices are high from our larger trees, which occupy twenty-five times as much space per tree.

THIRD—Large trees that save you from fifteen to thirty years. There are thousands of them, both evergreens and deciduous, grown wide apart like an orchard. Each specimen is numbered.

FOURTH—Rare trees not usually grown.

FIFTH—Trees and shrubs that resist drought and look happy on the sandy sub-soil of Long Island.

We want satisfaction and success to be two of the conditions of our sales. We are not contented to receive your patronage. We want you to get the best possible growth from your investment and to that end, conduct an inspection service to see that proper conditions prevail, that the soil is favorable, and that whatever is lacking be supplied. In the event of failure, we make free replacements in some cases. We find this the cheapest way to educate and a good way to advertise.

OTHER LITERATURE—If you wish to look further into the subject of the development of your land and how to utilize the whole year in planting, you will find some information of value in our various catalogs.

Send For

HICKS FLOWERING SHRUBS—An eight-page booklet describing the more familiar shrubs, and their uses. Delightfully illustrated. It is sure to contain suggestions for every planter.

HICKS HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—This will assist you in making selections, blending in color, and blooming to cover an extensive period. This, too, is accurate, non-technical, brief, and tastefully illustrated.

We have other publications and shall be glad to send those appropriate if you will give us the area and location of your country place. We especially mention:

TREES FOR LONG ISLAND—Descriptive catalog, 104 pages of trees, evergreens, shrubs, broad-leaved evergreens, vines, roses, hardy garden flowers, plants for formal gardens, fruits, insect and fungus enemies and remedies.

It also describes and illustrates our tree-movers for moving large trees, 40 to 70 feet high. Results are given and after-culture explained. It will help you in solving your landscape problems.

HICKS EVERGREENS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER PLANTING—Describes the planting of all sizes of evergreens at that season.

PLANTING LARGE EVERGREENS IN WINTER—Evergreens from 6 to 45 feet moved with large balls of earth.

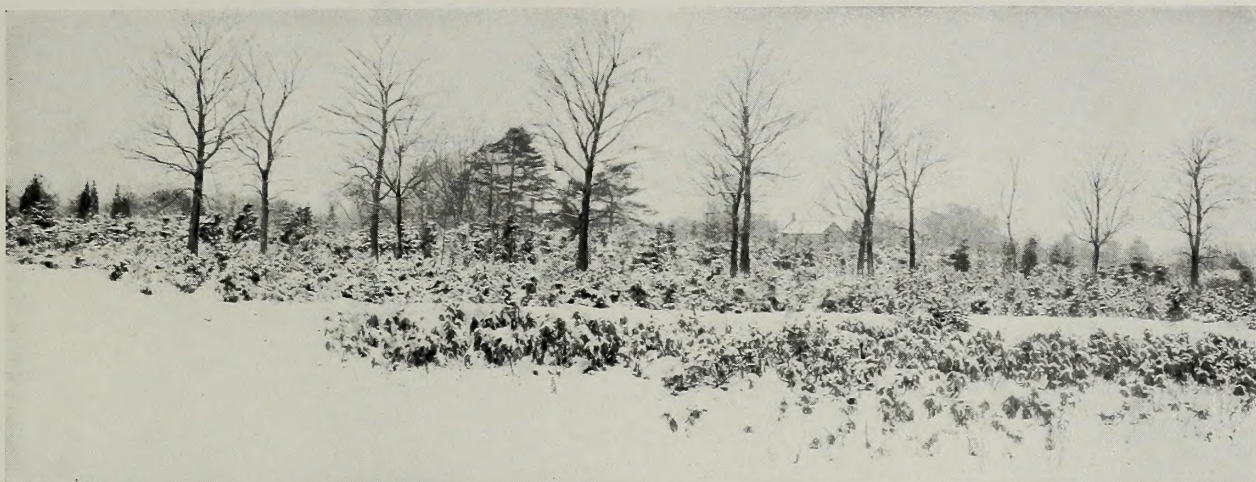
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In writing this catalog, we wish to acknowledge the following authorities:

The illustrations of the Oak leaves from "Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts" by George B. Emerson. Wood Engravings for the Catalpa, Elm, Liquidambar, Pepperidge, Tulip, White Spruce, and Hemlock from "The Art of Beautifying Suburban Home Grounds" by Frank J. Scott.

The picture of seeds of Magnolia Tripetala from "Manual of the Trees of North America" by C. S. Sargent.

For outline pictures of various shrubs from "Shrubs of the Northern United States" by A. C. Apgar. Copyright by the American Book Co.



CATALPA SPECIOSA. This block contains thirteen trees priced at \$666. To any one taking two thirds of the block, there will be a deduction of 30 per cent. These trees have been rootpruned and cut back and are in the best possible condition for successful transplanting. The larger ones have been growing here twenty years.

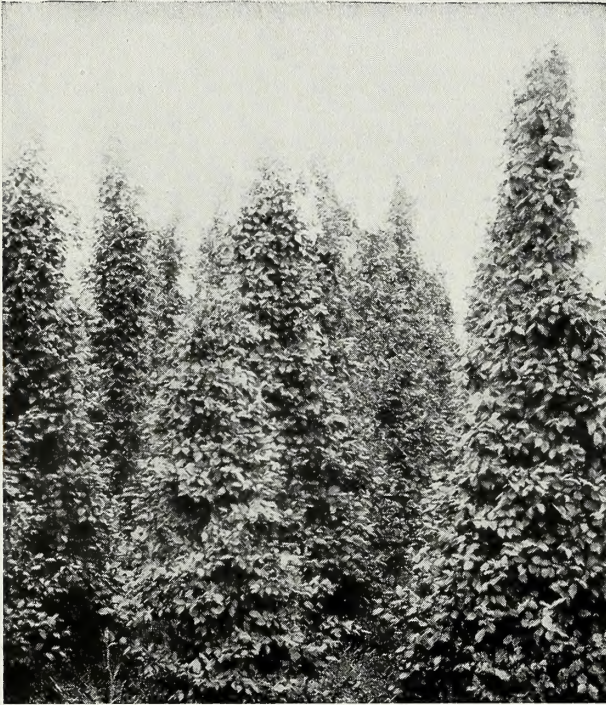


ELMS that were one and a half inches in diameter in 1906. They have been kept from crowding and have been pruned to make bushy symmetrical tops. They have good roots and are an easy tree to shift, because the roots are rope-like and not broken. They are now 4 to 5 inches in diameter, 18 to 24 ft. high at \$25 and \$30 each. The elms arching over the old homesteads or village streets are beautiful because the first settlers located by the springs. Now people build on the hill tops or on dry sub-soils and mistakenly expect the elms to be as happy. You can have beautiful elms on dry soils if you will manure them annually and water them once in two weeks. The ideal way is to plant what is accustomed to the minimum moisture of your soil, and plant in groups.



BEECH, ROOTPRUNING. People have gone without Beeches because they were difficult to transplant. Many of our trees are labelled this way: "Rootpruned on west 1908. Root pruned on east 1910. Transplanted with three foot ball of earth 1911."

HORSE CHESTNUT in the lower picture is marked to show the annual growth. They have beautiful blossoms and luxuriant foliage in May and win universal admiration.



PYRAMIDAL HORNBEAMS. These Pyramids we have sheared very accurately for several years. They will give you immediately the effect which in an European Garden would take many years to train up from a little plant. In a formal garden, they can be spaced at regular intervals to mark the axis or frame a vista.

We cannot illustrate all the various plants we have prepared for such purposes. You had best come and look over the nursery where you may find trees which will make a more beautiful landscape than you thought possible.

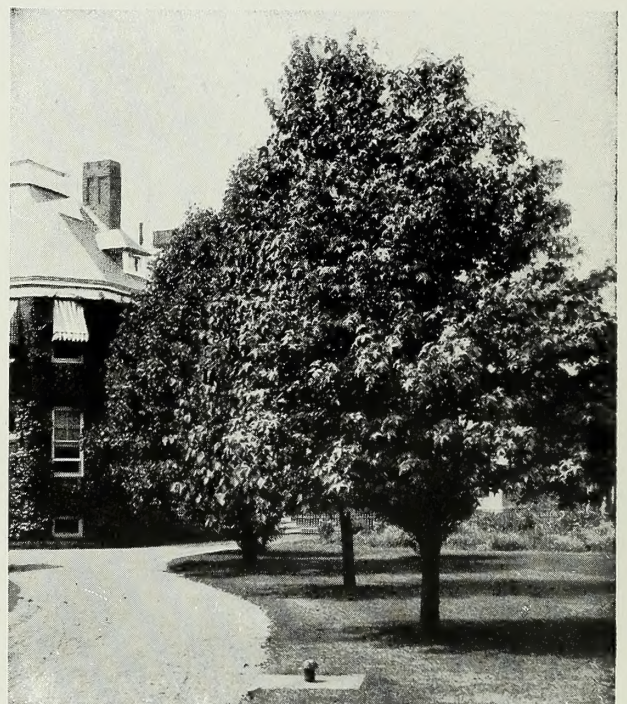


LIQUIDAMBAR. This shows the quality of our shade trees grown wide apart; thick, stocky trunks to hold their heads erect.

How to judge a tree in the nursery. Is the top symmetrical or has it been crowded by other trees? Is the trunk stocky and thick at the base so that it will not bend when planted out alone? Are the branches low and broad? Have the trees been transplanted recently or rootpruned? Will they be dug with good roots or are they crowded together so that they have to be chopped off with a spade, leaving only short, broken stubs where there should be lots of long fibers?



LOADING HORNBEAM, 10 FEET HIGH. These are related to the Beech and like them, take two years to recover from the shock of transplanting, unless rootpruned and moved this way. Plants are ten years old and will be valuable as screens.



LIQUIDAMBAR, OR SWEET GUM, AT GARDEN CITY. On the soil of the Hempstead Plains this maintains a dense symmetrical shape and a rapid growth. Many ask for a tree differing from the maples, poplars, etc. Try this and Pin Oak.



ENTRANCE AT FLORHAM FARM, the country seat of the late H. McKay Twombly, Madison, N. J. Spectabilis or showy Linden. This variety is a rare hybrid which keeps lustrous, dark green foliage throughout the summer. We delivered these trees when they were about fifteen years old. Under skilful care, they made a rapid and uniform growth.

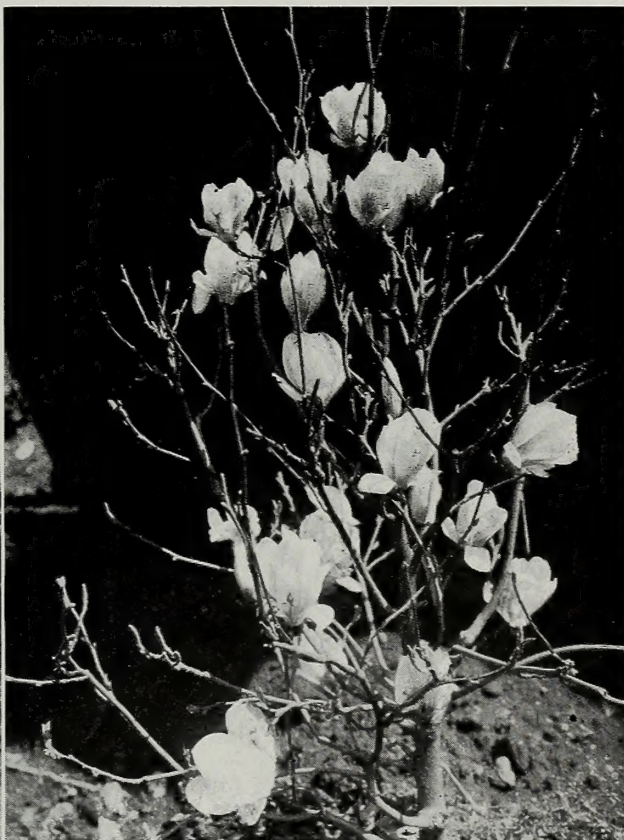


LINDEN ROOT, showing numerous branches where transplanted or rootpruned. Linden on the right showing few coarse, short broken roots. Such a tree will probably live, because Lindens are comparatively easy to transplant, but it will not grow as vigorously as the tree on the left.

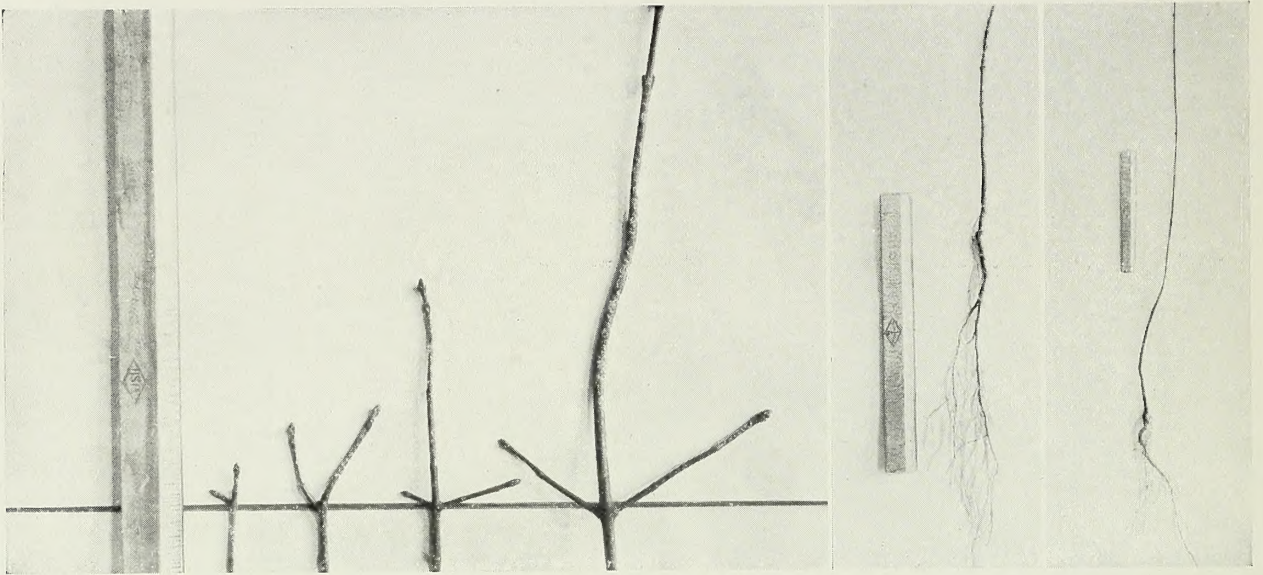


SILVER-LEAVED LINDENS, 5 inches in diameter, 20 feet high at \$50.00. They save you fifteen years.

There is a beauty in the ellipse; the Linden illustrates it most perfectly. We can show you trees planted at our entrance thirty years ago that are almost as symmetrical as if turned on a lathe and yet they have never been trimmed.



MAGNOLIA, type of plant we sell after growing here two or three years. The freshly imported plants may look equally attractive, but make a feeble growth, the first year or two. We import as little as possible and grow most of it two seasons or more to get a big set of American roots. We are one of the few American nurseries taking this stand.



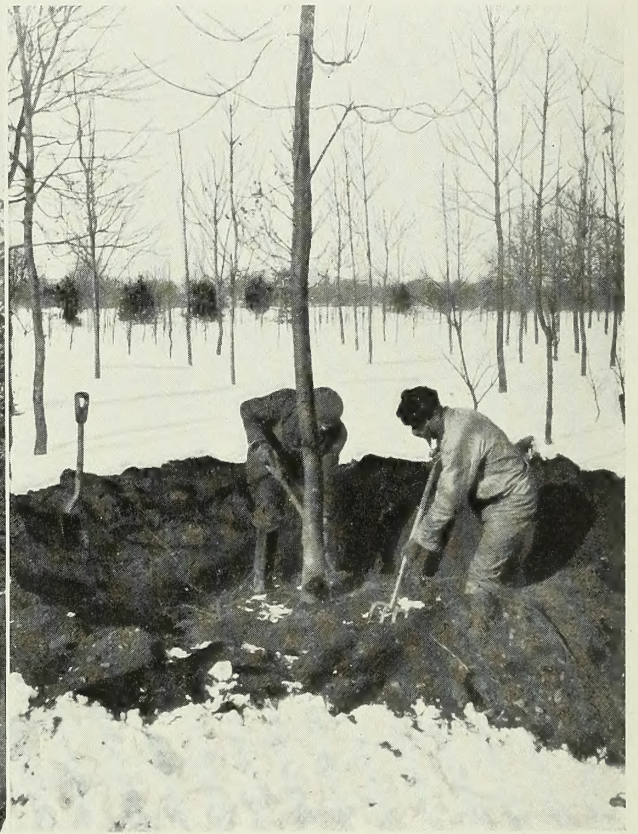
Look at the trees you have planted recently and see if they are growing per year, two inches, six inches or fifteen inches. Are you getting good return for your time and investment? The majority of people do not realize how much they are losing. A stunted tree can be helped by cutting it back when dormant one to three feet. Then manure, water, and cultivate it and you will get a growth of two feet.

NORWAY MAPLE, one year seedling. This size is transplanted in beds one foot apart each way.

NORWAY MAPLE, three years old, the size usually planted out in nursery rows.



ONE OF OUR BLOCKS OF NORWAY MAPLES, two inches in diameter, nine years old. They have sixteen square feet per tree. The old way was six square feet per tree. Our stock has been transplanted once in the meantime and will have an abundance of fibrous roots instead of a few coarse roots as by the old method. The old idea was how cheaply and how many per acre. The present ideal is how good can each individual tree be and how rapidly will it grow when planted on the lawn of the purchaser.



DIGGING MAPLE four inches in diameter, growing eight feet apart, to be planted fifteen feet apart to grow on until twenty-five feet high, seven inches in diameter, with a top spreading fifteen feet. The tree will then be eighteen or twenty years of age, at \$75.00. It takes all these years of skilful and persistent work to keep the tree in the best possible condition for successful planting on your property. We mulch to keep out frost and keep 100 men working all winter. They can work economically for you in winter.

Deciduous Trees

Andromeda Arborea. (Sorrel Tree) syn. *Oxydendron arboreum*.

A small growing tree of the Dogwood type, and requiring about the same conditions. The graceful racemes of tiny white bells in July are always admired. The tree is the most brilliant in the fall, being usually one of the first to turn. It can be interspersed with telling effect among shrubbery and margins of woodland.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	70	\$ 40	\$ 3 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	30	60	5 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	15	1 25	10 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	15	4 00	.....	.....
10-14 ft. high, 5 ft. spr., 12 yrs.....	12	8 00	.....	.....

Apple, *Pyrus Malus*. (Flowering Crab) in variety. Bechtel's double pink; Parkman's, double red; Atrosanguineum, deep red; Spectabilis, single pink.
3 ft. high..... 1 00

Ash, White. *Fraxinus Americana*.

A decided bargain for street planting. These have excellent roots and straight trunks.

4-6 ft. high, 3 yr. transp.....	800	05	45	4 00
10-16 ft. high, 1½-2½ inch. diam.....	80	1 00	7 50	50 00

The Beeches

Beech, English or European. *Fagus Sylvatica*.

3 ft. high.....	75	1 00	7 50	.....
4 ft. high.....	75	1 25	10 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	50	1 75	15 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	50	3 50	30 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	50	10 00	80 00	.....
10 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr.....	50	15 00	120 00	.....
12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr., 15 yrs.....	50	18 00	160 00	.....
14 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr.....	20	25 00	220 00	.....

Beech, River's Purple. *F. sylvatica* var. *purpurea Riversii*.

3 ft. high.....	10	1 00	9 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	30	1 50	12 50	.....
5 ft. high.....	40	2 00	17 50	.....
6 ft. high.....	40	4 00	35 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	15	6 00	.....	.....
10-15 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	15	15 00	.....	.....
18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	1	60 00	.....	.....
23 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 13 ft. spr.....	1	130 00	.....	.....

Beech, European Weeping. *F. sylvatica* var. *pendula*.

12 ft. high.....	25	5 00	45 00	.....
14-16 ft. high.....	5	8 00	.....	.....

Beech, Fern Leaf. *Fagus sylvatica* var. *heterophylla*.

A tree that is different from all others and yet not inharmonious or freakish. Fifteen years ago we started these little trees deciding to have stock to offer of mature appearance. They are now ready. The trees are not tall, but are broad and dense. They can be appropriately used as single specimens or on the edge of a border plantation.

1-1½ ft. high.....	85	1 00	7 50	.....
2-3 ft. high.....	10	1 25	10 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	10	12 00	110 00	.....



Spray of Andromeda flowers.—The connoisseur of rare trees esteems the discovery of such a unique species.



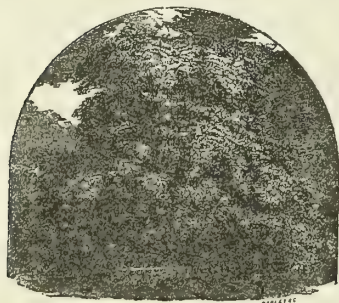
Ash tree showing the quality of our bargain offer, trees averaging two inches in diameter at \$50 per hundred.



Fern Leaf Beech is beautiful from its horizontal disposition of lights and shadows and spirited outline. It is as delicate and pretty among the trees as the Maidenhair Fern among the more humble vegetation.



Digging Beech tree with large ball of earth. The canvases we have invented make it easy to clamp a large ball of earth. You are certain to get a broad vigorous tree, not a dead tree.



The Catalpa when fully developed is a luxuriant tree.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued				
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 ft. high.....	45	\$18 00	\$160 00	.....
10 ft. high, 15 yrs.....	10	20 00	.....	.....
12 ft. high.....	3	25 00	.....	.....

Beech, American. *F. ferruginea.*
This will give you a tree of enduring character, beautiful when young, growing magnificent with age.

Unfortunately they are difficult to transplant. We have done everything possible to meet the requirements by keeping the trees rootpruned, moving them with a large ball of earth to prevent crowding in the nursery and finally delivering them with a ball of earth which has not heretofore been customary. Your co-operation consists in having them cut back and keeping them well mulched and watered the first year or two.

3 ft. high.....	100	1 25	10 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	250	2 50	22 50	.....
6 ft. high.....	150	6 00	50 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	120	12 00	100 00	.....
10 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	15	18 00	.....	.....
14-20 ft. high, 3¼-4½ in. diam., 6-11 ft. spr.	2	22 00	.....	.....

The Birches

Birch, European White. <i>Betula Alba.</i>				
2 ft. high.....	200	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high.....	200	50	4 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	50	75	6 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	100	1 00	7 50	.....
10 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	2	1 50	12 50	.....
12 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	9	2 00	17 50	.....
14 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	20	5 00	40 00	.....
16 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	15	8 00	70 00	.....
18 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	5	12 00	.....	.....

Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping. <i>Betula alba lacinata.</i>				
8 ft. high.....	50	1 50	12 50	.....

Birch, Cherry, Sweet or Black. <i>Betula lenta.</i>				
6-8 ft. high.....	15	60	5 00	.....
10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	5	1 25	10 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	6	1 75	15 00	.....
22 ft. high, 4¾ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	2	15 00	.....	.....
28 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	2	35 00	.....	.....

Birch, Canoe or Paper. <i>B. papyrifera.</i>				
1-2 ft. high.....	150	30	2 50	.....
4-5 ft. high.....	30	50	4 00	.....
6-8 ft. high.....	50	1 00	8 50	.....
14-17 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	10	5 00	.....	.....

Birch, Yellow. <i>B. Lutea.</i>				
Low priced trees for specimen or boundary planting.				
12-16 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	17	1 25	10 00	.....

The Catalpas

Catalpa, Western. *Catalpa speciosa.*
Have you a situation requiring a group of big trees? Our Catalpas, will make one of the most economical groups. On account of their large foliage, they are best located where they may be viewed from a distance, say three hundred feet. These trees are one of the latest to start in the spring and can be safely transplanted until the twentieth of May.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-6 ft. high.....	25	\$ 60	\$ 5 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.....	10	1 50	12 00	.....
14 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8 ft. spr.....	5	6 00	.....	.....
20-28 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	3	20 00	.....	.....
18-28 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	3	25 00	.....	.....
28-30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	3	40 00	.....	.....
26-32 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 16 ft. spr.....	10	50 00	450 00	.....
30-32 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 18 ft. spr., 22 yrs.....	2	60 00	.....	.....
32-34 ft. high, 16 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	3	75 00	.....	.....
Catalpa Bungei. <i>C. bignonioides</i> var. <i>nana</i> . Standard or Tree Form.				
6 ft. high.....	60	1 25	10 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	15	3 00	25 00	.....

The Cherries

Cherry, Pink Double-Flowering Japanese. <i>Prunus Pseudocerasus</i> .				
6 ft. high.....	16	2 50	.....	.....
Cherry, White Double-Flowering Japanese. <i>Prunus Pseudocerasus</i> .				
12 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	5	8 00	.....	.....
Cherry, Japanese Weeping Rose-Flowered. <i>P. pendula</i> .				
3 ft. high.....	30	1 50	12 50	.....
5-8 ft. high.....	10	2 50	20 00	.....
Cherry, Wild. <i>P. Serotina</i> .				
1-3 ft. high.....	1000	20	1 50	12 00
4 ft. high.....	65	30	2 50	.....
6-8 ft. high.....	15	50	4 00	.....
10-16 ft. high, 2½-4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr...	10	3 00	25 00	.....
18-20 ft. high, 3½-5½ in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.	6	8 00	.....	.....
22-24 ft. high, 5½-7½ in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	3	15 00	.....	.....

Chinese Cork Tree. *Phellodendron Amurense*.

One of our customers has referred to this as an Ailanthus without the odor. We wish to add two further comments — The juicy, black berries borne in profusion attracting the birds, and its broad, hemi-spherical top. It grows rapidly, quickly maturing into a charming lawn tree.

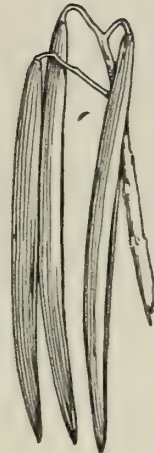
1-2 ft. transp.....	300	15	12 00	.....
10-16 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr...	20	8 00	70 00	.....

The Dogwoods

Dogwood, White Flowering. *Cornus Florida*.

In landscape planting, there is a wide need for something between shrubs and large growing trees. The Dogwood fulfils the requirements. It has good foliage and beautiful flowers and autumn coloring.

4-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.....	1000	08	75	5 00
6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp.....	1000	20	1 75	15 00
1 ft. high.....	150	25	1 50	18 00
2 ft. high.....	200	30	2 50	20 00
3 ft. high.....	300	50	4 50	40 00
4 ft. high.....	200	60	5 50	50 00
5 ft. high.....	150	85	7 50	70 00
6 ft. high.....	150	1 00	8 50	.....
8 ft. high.....	95	1 25	10 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1½-2½ in. diam., 4 ft. spr....	30	6 00	45 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2¾-3½ in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr..	7	10 00	.....	.....
18-22 ft. high, 4½ in. diam., 7-9 ft. spr.....	3	15 00	.....	.....



Catalpa or Smoking Bean Tree.

Catalpa speciosa is planted in the Mississippi Valley for railroad ties.

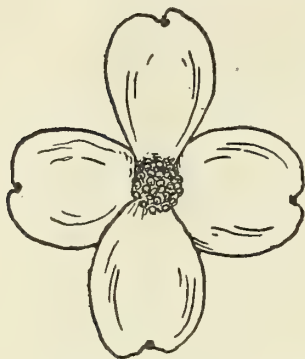


Chinese Cork Tree.—

We have ten trees like this, four and a half to six inches in diameter, ten to fifteen feet spread. You can get broad, dense shade for a low price.



Dogwood — At maturity this resembles a miniature apple tree with broad hovering branches.



White Flowering Dogwood.

The flowers differ from the Japanese by having the ends of the floral bracts rounded off and thickened instead of tapering off to a slender point like the Japanese.



Japanese Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*).

Our ten thousand seedlings should not go to waste, but you should buy them in quantity while they are small and low in cost. You can plant them a foot apart in a garden bed or one foot by three for horse cultivation. After two or three years, plant them out in the border, in the shrubbery, through a hill of pines, along a woodland drive or as specimens on your lawn and you will be introducing into general cultivation a plant as worthy as the common Dogwood, Magnolia, White Birch, Horse Chestnut, Silver Bell.

It blooms about the 20th of May after its own foliage makes a rich green background for its myriads of star shaped flowers.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

The following Dogwoods were collected in November, 1911, and cut back to a pole or nearly so. They have not developed broad tops, but they have good roots and are ready to make an economical plantation.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	500	\$ 20	\$ 1 80	\$ 15 00
4 ft. high.....	500	35	3 00	25 00
6 ft. high.....	300	50	4 00	35 00
8 ft. high.....	200	85	7 50	60 00
10-15 ft. high, 1 in. diam.....	40	1 00	8 50	.....
10-15 ft. high, 1½ in. diam.....	50	1 50	12 50	.....
12-15 ft. high, 2 in. diam.....	30	2 00	17 50	.....
12-15 ft. high, 2½ in. diam.....	30	4 00	35 00	.....

Dogwood, Red Flowering. *C. Florida* var. *rubra*.

2 ft. high.....	20	1 25	10 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	25	1 50	12 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	25	2 00	17 50	.....
5 ft. high.....	15	3 00	25 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	8	3 00	.....	.....

Dogwood, Japanese. *C. kousa*.

2-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.. (\$20 Per M)	10000	05	50	2 50
6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp.....	1500	10	90	8 00
2-3 ft. high.....	15	1 00	7 50	.....
4 ft. high.....	10	1 50	10 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	5	6 00	.....	.....

The Elms

Elm, American. *Ulmus Americana*.

These trees four inches in diameter are especially valuable. They have been grown wide apart and have straight stems. We recommend them for soil suited to the Elm where spraying for the Elm Leaf Beetle is practised. They ship readily.

6 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	30 00
8 ft. high, 1 in. diam.....	250	1 00	8 50	50 00
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	30	1 75	15 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	2 50	20 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft spr.....	35	5 00	40 00	.....
16-20 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 4-8 ft. spr.....	50	9 00	75 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	40	16 00	150 00	.....
18-24 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	30	25 00	200 00	.....
18-24 ft. high, 4½ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	10	30 00	250 00	.....
20-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 7-12 ft. spr.....	7	45 00	400 00	.....
22-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 7-12 ft. spr.....	9	50 00	450 00	.....
20-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	6	60 00	.....	.....
24-32 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr....	8	75 00	.....	.....
24-32 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 13-15 ft. spr...	2	100 00	.....	.....
30-35 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 12-20 ft. spr., 25 yrs.....	8	120 00	.....	.....
36-42 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 18-22 ft. spr...	3	140 00	.....	.....

Elm, Weeping. *U. fulva*, var. *pendula*.

16-18 ft. high, 3½-5 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr..	10	12 00	.....	.....
20-22 ft. high, 5-7 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr...	3	20 00	.....	.....
30 ft. high, 13½ in. diam., 30 ft. spr.....	1	130 00	.....	.....

Elm, English. (Cork Bark). *U. Campestris* var. *vulgaris*.

10-16 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr....	15	1 50	10 00	.....
18-22 ft. high, 6-7¾ in. diam., 9 ft. spr.....	2	15 00	.....	.....

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Elm, Japanese, <i>Zelkovia Keaki</i> .	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-12 in. high, transp	800	12	\$ 1 00	\$ 8 00

Ginkgo, (Maidenhair Tree). *Ginkgo biloba*, syn. *Salisburia adiantifolia*

When young this is an awkward tree with a few ascending branches wide apart. After it is 20 years old, it fills out, making a handsome tree. Geologically, it is one of the oldest trees and it seems to have left its enemies behind, being free of fungus and insects and gives promise of growing here as in Asia, a thousand years old.

1 ft. high	400	40	3 50	30 00
2 ft. high	500	60	5 00	45 00
4 ft. high	50	75	6 00	.....
6 ft. high	90	1 00	9 00	.....
8 ft. high	100	1 75	15 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam	50	3 00	25 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam	40	5 00	45 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. Diam	30	10 00	90 00	.....
12-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam	20	12 00	.....	.....
14-20 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	14	18 00	.....	.....
16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	10	25 00	.....	.....
20 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.	3	35 00	.....	.....



Weeping Elm with long arching branches of erratic luxuriance.

Hackberry. *Celtis occidentalis*.

6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp	500	10	75	6 00
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Ginkgo leaves are curious for their parallel veins, interesting as they tremble with the summer breezes, and rich in their golden autumn hue.

The Hickories

Hickory, Mockernut. *Hicoria tomentosa*, syn. *Carya tomentosa*.

Would you like a lot of Hickory in a grove? We dig these seedlings with tops three inches high and roots two feet deep. Hickory makes a sure foundation before starting upwards. Plant them in crowbar holes, and nature will do the rest. You cannot get big trees. You will find the little Hickories growing sturdily.

4-8 in. high, 2 yr. transp	600	25	2 00	18 00
1 ft. high	50	35	3 00	.....
2-3 ft. high	70	75	6 00	.....
4-5 ft. high	20	1 00	7 50	.....

Hickory, Shagbark. *Hicoria ovata* syn. *Carya alba*.

2-4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings .. (\$30 Per M)	5000	06	50	4 00
1-2 ft. high	200	15	1 25	10 00

Hickory, Pecan Nut. *Hicoria pecan*

Hardy variety from Indiana.

3-4 ft. high	200	75	6 00	50 00
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Hickory, Pignut. *Hicoria glabra*.

3-6 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings .. (\$30 Per M)	6000	06	50	4 00
3-6 in. high, 2 yr. transp	600	15	1 20	10 00

Hickory, Bitternut. *Hicoria minima* syn. *Carya amara*

1-2 ft. high	125	10	75	5 00
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Hackberry — A native tree of value in mass planting, especially near the shore. It has gray bark ridged with cork, and dull red berries.

The Hornbeams

Hornbeam, European. *Carpinus betulus*. Hedge form trimmed square.

3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr	200	1 00	9 00	.....
4 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.	100	1 75	15 00	.....



Shagbark or Shellbark Hickory.—We have thousands you should plant this year. The only way to get a grove is to plant little trees.



Honey Locust.—One authority mentions its picturesque outline and flaky lightness of foliage which make it suitable as a picturesque condiment among trees of heavy outline. The foliage is disposed in horizontal strata recalling by their appearance pictures of old Cedars of Lebanon.



Liquidambar — A full ovate tree, resembling the Sugar Maple in general outline, worthy of extensive planting for streets, lawns and the seaside.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 ft. high, 3½ ft. spr.....	50	\$ 3 00	\$27 50	.....
5-7 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	50	2 50	22 50	.....
5-7 ft. high, 3½ ft. spr.....	50	5 00	40 00	.....

Hornbeam, European. Hedge form sheared to narrow sharp point.

They are exceptions, indeed, who do not find in our sheared Hornbeams a tree of uncommon value. As hedges, they are nearly as effective as evergreens, for the russet brown leaves adhere all winter. As specimen trees, one needs but to picture in the imagination a dignified old Beech with wide spreading branches, sweeping the ground, for comparison. They are closely related to the Beech.

7 ft. high.....	50	3 00	27 50	.....
8 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	150	4 50	40 00	350 00
10 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr, 9 yrs.....	100	6 00	50 00	450 00
12 ft. high, 9 yrs.....	25	7 00	60 00	.....
14 ft. high,.....	15	10 00	90 00	.....

Hornbeam, European, Pyramidal. For formal planting.

6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	45	5 50	50 00	.....
8 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 9 yrs.....	85	8 00	70 00	.....
10 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 9 yrs.....	90	12 00	100 00	.....

Hornbeam, European, Arches.

8 ft. high, 5-10 ft. wide, two trees with iron frame, 9 yrs.....	45	32 00	300 00
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Hornbeam, Hop. Ironwood. *Ostrya Virginica*.

1 ft. high.....	100	12	1 00	8 00
16-18 ft. high, 2½-3¼ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr..	5	8 00

The Horse-Chestnuts

Horse-Chestnut. *Aesculus hippocastanum*.

Our stock comprises both the Red and White, single and double flowering varieties. They are straight and stocky. Flowering trees are none too numerous, and a variety as attractive as this can have but few rivals. One is inclined to overlook its rusty appearance in late summer on account of its beautiful flowers and marked symmetry. The double flowering variety produces no nuts.

6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings... (\$30 Per M)	2500	06	50	4 00
8 ft. high.....	15	1 50	12 50	.....
10 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr.....	50	2 00	17 50	.....
12 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	10	6 00	55 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr...	20	12 00	100 00	.....
14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr, 15 yrs.....	10	20 00	180 00	.....
16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr....	8	30 00	.....	.....
24 ft. high, 6¾ in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	1	75 00	.....	.....

Horse-Chestnut. Double Flowering White.

7 ft. high.....	15	2 50	.....	.....
10-14 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr....	7	15 00

Horse-Chestnut. Red Flowering.

6-8 ft. high.....	5	3 00
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Judas, American. (Red Bud). *Cercis Canadensis*.

Judas and Dogwood grow together in the forests of Pennsylvania and are described as making a very beautiful effect. Try a few hundred of these seedlings, starting them in a bed in your garden, and you can try a new landscape feature for Long Island.

2-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings... (\$20 Per M)	4500	05	40	3 00
1-2 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00	15 00
4-6 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Varnish Tree. *Koelreuteria Paniculata*.

There are very few trees blooming in July. We have a tree of this variety 40 ft. high covered with large panicles of lemon yellow flowers. The clusters are about 1 ft. long and are very showy. It is a healthy tree and it has developed no undesirable features. Try twenty-five in your private nursery and then a few years later in your boundary planting, you will have something interesting at an unusual season.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings	2000	\$ 08	\$ 50	\$ 4 00
1-2 ft. high	150	40	3 50	.....
3-4 ft. high	20	1 00	9 00	.....
6-8 ft. high	35	2 00	18 00	.....

Larch, European. *Larix decidua*, syn. *Europea*.

1 ft. high	40	15	1 00	.....
2 ft. high	60	30	2 50	.....
3-4 ft. high	10	1 00	7 50	.....
5-7 ft. high	20	1 50	10 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.	5	8 00	50 00	.....

Larch, Japanese. *Pseudo-Larix Kaempferi*; syn., *L. Kaempferi*.

The director of the Kew Gardens, England, said one of the most interesting trees he saw in America was the Jap. Golden Larch at Flushing. This is a tree about 60 ft. high and 45 ft. spread, on Washington Place.

Ours were grown from seeds collected in the late Charles A. Dana's garden where the trees have the appearance of the old Cedars of Lebanon in English parks, with picturesque, wide spreading branches. The leaves turn golden yellow in October. It makes a broad and more dignified tree than the other Larches. There is no reason why it should not be used in extensive plantations. These little seedlings can be planted in their permanent location with little oaks and pines.

2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings . . . (\$10 Per M)	6000	03	2 00	1 50
3-6 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings . . (\$15 Per M)	4000	03	2 50	2 00
1 ft. high	200	40	3 00	.....
2 ft. high	75	50	4 00	.....
8 ft. high	2	15 00	.....	.....

The Lindens

Linden, Silver. *Tilia tomentosa*; syn., *T. argentea*; syn., *T. alba*.

A beautiful symmetrical tree of dense, ovate outline. We have gone to large expense in training these trees to perfect shape, with roots to insure safe transplanting. They have been recently transplanted and are grown much wider apart than usual.

6 ft. high	150	1 25	10 00	90 00
8 ft. high	500	1 75	15 00	135 00
10 ft. high, 1½-2 in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	200	2 50	22 50	200 00
10 ft. high, 2-2½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	230	4 50	40 00	350 00
12-14 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.	200	10 00	90 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.	85	15 00	120 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr., 12 yrs.	90	22 00	200 00	.....
16-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-9 ft. spr., 14 yrs.	30	35 00	300 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 9-12 ft. spr.	20	50 00	.....	.....
16-24 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 18 yrs.	15	70 00	.....	.....
18-20 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	5	90 00	.....	.....
18-22 ft. high, 8¼-9¼ in. diam., 11 ft. spr.	2	100 00	.....	.....
26 ft. high, 12½ in. diam. 28 ft. spr.	1	115 00	.....	.....

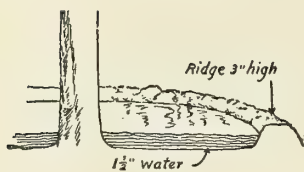


Liquidambar twig.—The corky winged branches are only one of the interesting features of this valuable tree. Another is the pronged seed balls which the children will delight to gild for Christmas tree ornaments.

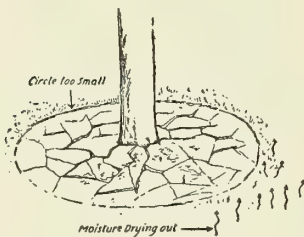


You should know that the soil conditions are right, for the best returns from your investment. The best way is to dig down among the roots at a distance of two or three feet from the trunk to a depth of one to one and a half feet. The roots here are abundant and you will see exactly how dry the soil is.

Boring a hole with an auger is quicker. If the soil will blow as dust, it is too dry. If water drops out of it when you squeeze it, it is too wet and may rot the roots. Dig down to see if that has happened.



Watering. The best way is to make a basin as wide as the roots and give the tree one, two or three inches of water. The ridge for the basin is easily made with a hoe or shovel. Water can be applied without the basin, but the basin assures the right amount in the right place.



After watering do not let the soil bake, crack and dry out. Probably you do not realize how quickly soil in this condition will dry out. The soil particles are close together, the moisture comes up by capillary attraction and is quickly dried out by the sun and wind. While this is going on you will note that the surface is a dark chocolate brown because it is moist. If you break up this crust you break up the tubes through which the moisture comes up. The surface becomes light brown because it is dry, forming a dust mulch. The soil underneath then retains its moisture and is dark chocolate brown.

The commonest error is to make the circle too small and to keep the ground scraped of weeds, but hard and dry. People go through the motions of taking care of the trees, but miss the substance.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Linden, Silver. Imported 1913.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 ft. 1 in. diam	200	\$ 1 25	\$11 50	\$100 00
10 ft. 1 1/2 in. diam	50	2 00	17 50	.....

Linden, Weeping Silver. *T. petiolaris*; syn., *argentea*, var. *pendula*

8 ft. high	35	2 00	17 50	.....
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.	40	6 00	50 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.	20	15 00	120 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	10	28 00	250 00	.....
16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 12 yrs	15	45 00	400 00	.....
16-18 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	7	50 00	450 00	.....
16-20 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.	3	60 00	.....	.....

Linden, Spectabilis. *T. tomentosa*, var. *spectabilis*.

8 ft. high	45	1 50	12 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	140	5 00	45 00	350 00
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	70	16 00	150 00	.....
16-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	20	35 00	300 00	.....
18 ft. high, 5 1/2 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	5	65 00	.....	.....
18-20 ft. high, 6-8 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	8	75 00	.....	.....

Linden, European. *T. vulgaris*, syn., *Europea*. Imported 1913.

10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam.	150	1 25	11 50	100 00
10-12 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam.	75	2 00	17 50	.....

Linden, Small-Leaved, European. *T. ulmifolia*, syn., *microphylla*, syn., *cordata*.

We have been growing our larger sizes fifteen to twenty years. They have been allowed ample room to develop, fifteen feet apart each way. We have trained them to become symmetrical and dense. Our trees have several times the spread of trees of the same height usually offered. They have developed an abundant mass of fibrous roots enabling them to be transplanted successfully. They are branched low and give you one of the most desirable lawn trees without waiting fifteen or more years.

8 ft. high	250	1 75	15 00	135 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.	70	10 00	90 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	75	18 00	160 00	.....
14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.	30	40 00	350 00	.....
14-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	15	65 00	.....	.....
16-20 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	20	75 00	.....	.....
20 ft. high, 7-7 3/4 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	6	85 00	.....	.....
22-24 ft. high, 8 1/2-9 1/4 in. diam., 15-16 ft. spr.	2	100 00	.....	.....

Linden, American. (Basswood). *T. Americana*.

Our stock of these trees is one of the biggest bargains of our list. The trees are big, symmetrical, have good roots, and are sure to grow. They are most thrifty when given a situation not lacking in moisture or planting on a real estate development where an immediate effect is desired; we can give the greatest value in these, Ash, and Silver Maples.

8 ft. high	25	1 00	8 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr.	80	2 00	15 00	125 00
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	30	4 00	25 00	.....
16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8 ft. spr.	3	6 00	.....	.....
14-24 ft. high, 6-6 3/4 in. diam., 10 ft. spr.	4	15 00	.....	.....
24-26 ft. high, 7 1/2-9 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.	4	35 00	.....	.....
26 ft. high, 9 1/4-11 in. diam., 15 ft. spr., 20 yrs.	5	50 00	.....	.....
28 ft. high, 11 1/2 in. diam., 12 ft. spr., 24 yrs.	1	60 00	.....	.....

Linden, Yellow-Twigged. *Tilia dasystyla*.

18-20 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.	9	4 50	30 00
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DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Liquidambar or Sweet Gum

Liquidambar (Sweet Gum). *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

One of the handsomest blocks of trees in our nursery are the Liquidambar or Sweet Gum trees. It is grown from seed collected on Long Island while Southern trees have proven tender. Trees are uniform, straight, with broad symmetrical heads. It is unusual for nurseries to offer such good value in shade trees of this size. It is a clean, attractive tree with bright green foliage all summer. Early in autumn, the foliage turns brilliant red with yellow and dark red, taking the place on Long Island of the Sugar Maple on the mainland. In winter it is a symmetrical tree and does not need the corky ridged bark to make it interesting. Include a few Liquidambar in the border planting of your lawn or consider them for the street, and you will have a tree to which you can always point with pride.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 ft. high.....	150	\$ 85	\$ 7 50	\$ 70 00
8 ft. high.....	570	1 25	10 00	90 00
10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4 ft. spr.....	60	1 50	12 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	3 50	30 00	250 00

The Locusts

Locust, Honey. *Gleditschia triacanthos*.

It thrives excellently at the seaside. It has small, tough leaves not torn by the wind or injured by a deposit of salt. The one year seedlings can be mixed with Privet and other shrubs for seaside planting.

3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings ... (\$15 per M)	1500	05	25	2 00
1½ ft. high, 2 yr. transp.....	200	15	1 25	10 00
2-3 ft. high.....	100	20	1 75	15 00
4 ft. high.....	30	40	3 50	.....
6 ft. high.....	50	75	6 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	70	1 50	12 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4 ft. spr.....	25	2 50	20 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr....	20	4 00	35 00	.....

Locust, Honey. Thornless. *Gleditschia triacanthos*, var. *inermis*.

6 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	20	1 50	12 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1½-1¾ in. diam., 4 ft. spr....	7	2 50	20 00	.....

Locust, Yellow or Black. *Robinia pseudacacia*.

2-4 ft. high.....	125	10	75	5 00
6-8 ft. high.....	5	40	3 00

The Magnolias

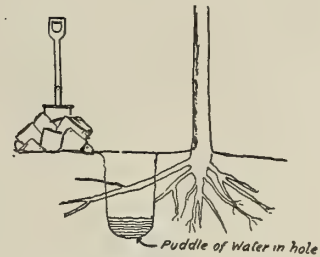
Magnolia, (Sweet Bay). *Magnolia glauca*.

2-3 ft. high.....	25	1 25	10 00
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Magnolia, Umbrella. *M. tripetala*.

Every stem has a whorl of large leaves eighteen inches long with an eight inch flower set in the midst. After the flowers, a carmine seed pod from which the seeds suspend on silken threads. In the process of manufacture, the trees have been rootpruned. They are dug with a ball so their reputation of being difficult to transplant is practically overcome.

4-8 in. high, 2 yr. transp.....	300	12	1 00	8 00
8 ft. high.....	20	1 75	15 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	15	3 00	25 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 3-3½ in. diam., 6 ft. spr., 9 yrs.....	10	10 00	80 00	.....



Our customers lose more big trees this way than any other. If the soil is saturated so that water will stand in the hole for a day, the roots rot and the tree is past recovery, even though there are a few leaves. This happens on clay or hard-pan sub-soil, where if a hole were dug and filled with water, it would remain for several hours.

It also occurs when the trees are planted in low swampy ground or near the shore. In such situations, it is recommended that trees be planted very shoal, in some cases in a mound above the general level. You have noticed that native trees blowing over in such situations have roots only six inches deep.

The preventive in the above two cases, is to put in tile drains. This is sometimes vetoed on account of expense, and the attempt made to drain the whole into a blind cesspool, digging a pit six feet deep and filling with stones. Sometimes this is efficient and sometimes it fills with water and the tree dies.

There are many cases of valuable large trees being killed by giving orders to water the trees every day.

Transplanting is a surgical operation and it is your part to nurse through the convalescence, and know that the proper amount of food and water is given.



Magnolia Soulangeana. The Magnolias blooming before the leaves come out are of this type. The cup-shaped blossoms are white and various shades of red and pink.

The Magnolias with large leaves as Tripetala, Macrophylla, Frazeri and Hypoleuca have large white flowers in June.

There are two other Magnolias you should get acquainted with — parviflora and Watsoni. They are shrubs blooming from May till August; alabaster white cups with carmine stamens as beautiful as a lily or orchid.



Seed of Magnolia tripetala — Bright rose color in September with scarlet seeds hanging out on silken threads to attract the birds. This feature is equally as attractive as the large pure white flowers in June. The illustration is from Manual of the Trees of North America by C. S. Sargent.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Magnolia, Large-Leaved. <i>M. macrophylla.</i>	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 ft. high.....	55	\$ 2 00	\$ 15 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	10	2 50	20 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	15	6 00	50 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2-2½ in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr....	30	15 00	125 00	.....
12-18 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr., 9 yrs.....	8	18 00	150 00	.....

Magnolia, Fraser's. <i>M. Fraseri.</i>				
1½ ft. high.....	5	1 00	.....	.....
18-20 ft. high.....	6	12 00	100 00	.....

Magnolia, Cucumber. <i>M. acuminata.</i>				
1 ft. high.....	200	30	2 50	20 00
2 ft. high.....	70	50	4 00	.....
3-4 ft. high.....	40	75	6 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	20	1 50	12 50	.....
8 ft. high.....	25	3 00	25 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	30	7 00	60 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	8	15 00	.....	.....

Magnolia Conspicua; syn., <i>Yulan.</i>				
Pure white cups early in April.				
1½ ft. high.....	15	1 50	14 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	60	2 25	20 00	.....
3 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	65	2 75	25 00	.....
3 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	40	2 00	17 50	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	70	5 00	45 00	.....
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	35	7 00	60 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	10	12 00	.....	.....

Magnolia Soulangeana.				
This the kind you have in mind with the big pink cups in April before the leaves appear. It is not the evergreen Magnolia of the South. Makes a handsome, large bushlike tree, growing 15 ft. high and equally wide.				
2 ft. high.....	35	1 00	8 50	.....
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	100	1 75	15 00	.....
3 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	150	1 25	11 00	100 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	60	2 50	20 00	.....
5 ft. high 4 ft. spr.....	15	4 00	30 00	.....

Magnolia Speciosa.				
Similar to the Soulangeana, but deeper pink.				
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	15	2 00	17 50	.....
3 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	50	1 25	11 00	.....
4 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	15	3 50	30 00	.....
6-8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	6	10 00	.....	.....

Magnolia Lennei.				
Flowers in April, deep red.				
3-4 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	10	2 00	17 50	.....
3 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	50	1 25	11 00	.....
5 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr.....	5	5 00	.....	.....
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	5	7 00	.....	.....
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	4	10 00	.....	.....

Magnolia Soulangeana Nigra.				
A dark red flower similar to Lennei, but not opening as wide.				
2-3 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	35	2 00	17 50	.....

Magnolia Alba Superba.				
Similar to the Soulangeana, but almost as white as the Conspicua, and may be planted as a white Magnolia for April blooming.				

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-2½ ft. high.....	50	\$ 1 50	\$12 50	.....
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	45	2 25	20 00	.....
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	40	3 50	30 00	.....
5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	25	5 00	40 00	.....

Magnolia Alexandria

Another variety similar to the Soulangeana

3-4 ft. high.....	40	3 50	30 00
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Magnolia Stellata; syn., *M. Halleana* (Hall's Magnolia).

We are proud of our stock of this distinct species. The winter of 1903-4 was late and this bloomed so late in April that the blossoms were not frosted, and there was a good crop of seed from which we raised our plants now three feet high. It is a charming little bush with good foliage all summer. The flowers differ from the other Magnolias in having numerous narrow petals like the waterlily and of delightful fragrance.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 00	9 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	20	2 00	17 50	.....
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr., 8 yrs.....	55	3 50	32 50	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr., 8 yrs.....	45	5 00	40 00	.....

Magnolia Hypoleuca.

One of the large-leaved varieties, blooming in June. It has very large flowers, yellowish white in color, with brilliant carmine stamens.

3 ft. high.....	8	2 00	.....	.....
8 ft. high, 3-6 ft. spr.....	10	8 00	75 00	.....
10-14 ft. high., 2-3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	15	12 00	100 00	.....
14-18 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	5	18 00	.....	.....

Magnolia Parviflora.

1½ ft. high, Imported 1913.....	30	3 00	25 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	7	4 00	.....	.....

Magnolia Watsoni.

2-2½ ft. high, Imported 1913.....	40	2 50	22 50
3-5 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	15	5 00	45 00

Magnolia Cordata.

5 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	10	2 00
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The Maples

Maple, Norway. *Acer platanoides*.

Sixty dollars for a large tree and eight to twenty thousand dollars in a home, are consistent investments. Frequently people plant their places with trees of the ordinary size and five years later substitute our larger trees. Why not save those years of disappointment and use big trees at the beginning? A few farsighted people have even planted big trees before they built. You can get large trees here in any size up to thirty feet high and twenty-five feet wide. They are offered close to cost of production and digging. Stake out on your grounds the proposed location for trees. Trees spreading fifteen feet may be planted twenty-five feet away from the house. Most Long Island houses are placed at right angles to the southwest breeze. We can furnish trees with tall trunks permitting the breeze to pass underneath, and tall enough to cast a cool shade over the roof. It is usually proper to frame a house with a group of tall trees at each end, and invariably large trees are needed to shade the south side.

4-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.... (\$5 per M)	8000	02	15	1 00
4-6 ft. high.....	2500	50	4 50	35 00
6 ft. high.....	2500	60	5 00	45 00
8 ft. high.....	4000	1 00	9 00	80 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	350	2 25	20 00	190 00

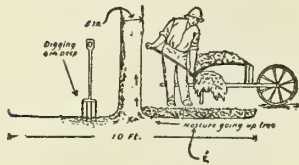


Some trees are killed by over-feeding, having too much strong manure put near to the roots. This decays and rots the roots. It is not likely to happen if the manure is broken up and mixed with the soil or if the manure is laid lightly on top as a mulch.

Sods will sometimes sour and rot the roots. Rotting is only apt to occur when there is too much water and too much packing of the soil. The soil becomes puddled, closing up the air spaces, and sours. It changes to a blue-black color instead of the normal chocolate-brown, and has a sour smell. Roots in it will also be blue-black and smell offensive.

Top soil piled up in grading operations, often times becomes sour, especially where there is sod and where the teams, scraper and wagons, have compacted it and driven out the air. When this is used for planting, it is likely to remain sour and rot the roots the first summer.

Another condition which induces sour soil, is taking soil from swamps and ponds. This looks black and rich, but you should be sure that it is sweet. It is apt to sour if put in a hole two feet deep. Soil soon becomes sweet if loosened up and aerated, that is allowing the air to pass through it and surplus water to drain out.



After the water is soaked away, dig up the surface three inches deep to make a dust mulch or you can spread over the dry soil from the ridge. Then mulch the surface with any decaying vegetable matter, stable manure, leaves, lawn clippings, salt hay, seaweed, or thatch. The next time you water, it is not necessary to dig up the surface, because the mulch will hold the moisture. This later becomes mixed with the soil and you will find little roots feeding actively upon it. You will then most closely copy the condition of the tree in the woods where the ground is carpeted with decaying leaves. Conditions however differ from the woods in the fact that the tree is exposed on all sides to the drying effect of sun and wind, while in the woods the foliage is shaded and there are no drying winds. Therefore for the best growth "plant thick, thin quick." Establish forest conditions by planting small trees three to ten feet high at a distance of four to ten feet apart and thin them out as they crowd. That is one method used in extensive park and landscape planting. The above will explain to you why little trees standing singly will grow three inches a year when they might grow three feet.

The drying power of the wind is shown on the Hempstead Plains, where the trees stand alone, as near Meadowbrook. Growth is short and the trees are growing smaller

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr.....	200	\$ 3 00	\$ 25 00	\$225 00
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	200	5 50	50 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	50	10 00	90 00	.....
16-20 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	50	12 00	110 00	.....
18-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.....	200	25 00	225 00	.....
18-22 ft. high, 4½ in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr.....	100	35 00	325 00	.....
18-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr., 16 yrs.	350	45 00	425 00	.....
18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr....	300	60 00	575 00	.....
22-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-18 ft. spr., 20 yrs.	150	80 00	700 00	.....
22-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr., 23 yrs.	40	90 00	850 00	.....
25-26 ft. high, 9-10 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr.	12	100 00	.....	.....

Maple, Silver. *A. saccharinum*; syn., *A. dasycarpum*.

Outside of Catalpa this gives you more height and spread for less money than any large tree we offer. If you will keep the tree manured and watered, it will grow rapidly and make a handsome graceful Elm like specimen. We have trained our trees with single leaders to prevent splitting of trunk.

3-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings .. (\$8 per M)	2500	02	15	1 00
8 ft. high, 1 in. diam.	500	75	6 00	50 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	200	1 25	10 00	90 00
10-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	165	1 50	12 50	100 00
10-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.	20	2 50	20 00	.....
10-16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-7 ft. spr.	10	5 00	45 00	.....
18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	8	35 00	325 00	.....
24-28 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr.	8	45 00	425 00	.....
22-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 15-18 ft. spr.	20	50 00	475 00	.....
26-34 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr., 20 yrs.	10	75 00	700 00	.....
32-34 ft. high, 10½-12 in. diam., 18 ft. spr. .	4	90 00	.....	.....
34-40 ft. high, 12-14 in. diam., 12-20 ft. spr.	4	110 00	.....	.....
34-40 ft. high, 15-16 in. diam., 22-30 ft. spr.	2	140 00	.....	.....

Maple, Sugar. (Rock or Hard Maple). *A. saccharum*; syn., *A. saccharinum*.

8 ft. high.	200	1 50	12 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.	100	2 50	22 50	200 00
12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	15	5 00	45 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	25	23 00	210 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	20	40 00	375 00	.....
18-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr.	12	75 00	.....	.....
22-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr.	4	85 00	.....	.....

Maple, Sycamore. *A. pseudo-platanus*.

10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.	10	2 00	17 50	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	15	3 00	27 50	.....
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.	5	4 00	30 00	.....
18-24 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-9 ft. spr.	5	10 00	.....	.....
18-22 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.	4	40 00	.....	.....
18-22 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.	10	55 00	500 00	.....
20-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	4	70 00	.....	.....
25-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	6	85 00	.....	.....

Maple, Schwedler's Purple Norway. *A. platanoides* var. *Schwedleri*.

8 ft. high.	15	1 25	11 00	.....
12 ft. high, 2¼ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.	15	5 00	45 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam.	4	12 00	.....	.....

Maple, Reitenbach's Purple Norway. *A. platanoides* var. *Reitenbachii*.

8 ft. high.	10	1 25	11 00
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A VIEW IN OUR BLOCK OF RED MAPLES six inches in diameter, twelve to sixteen feet wide at \$40.00 each; trees five inches in diameter, the same width are \$30.00 each. These will give you a dense shade at a moderate price. They were collected from the wild growth in 1903, therefore they are cheaper than the Norway Maples that have been in the Nursery eighteen years.



SILVER MAPLES twenty-six feet high, seven inches in diameter, fifteen feet spread at \$45.00 each. We can supply you a taller tree in this species for less money than any other, making them economical for shade and screens. These and the Red Maple are both suitable for planting in the woods where chestnut trees have died, having tall trunks they will harmonize with the existing forest.



ONE OF OUR NORWAY MAPLES six inches in diameter, about three years after planting. Hundreds of people have had as good results with our large trees. Planting such trees is neither extravagant nor risky. The tree at the right end of the porch is a Small Leaf European Linden of similar description. They saved fifteen years waiting. Our collection of large trees comprises a wide variety and range in size and price.



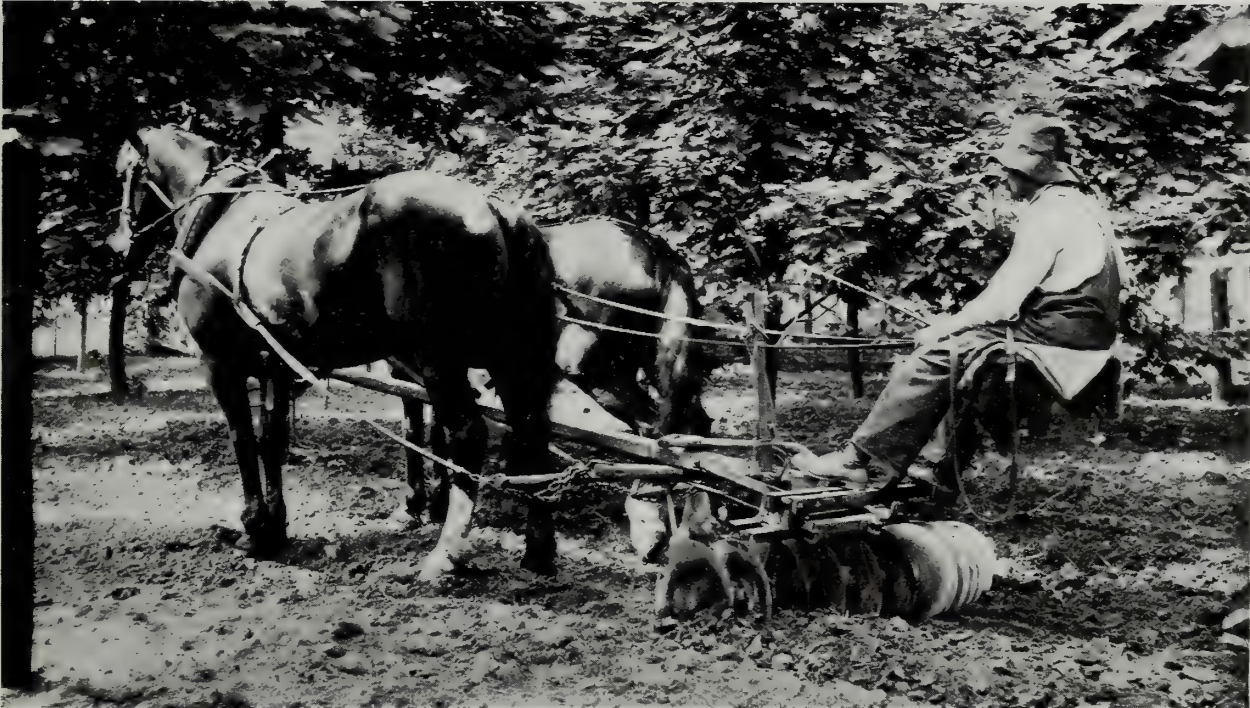
PACKING THE ROOTS OF A MAPLE TREE seven inches in diameter. The outer roots have been packed with wet excelsior and tied in burlap. The central roots are then protected in the same way. If the roots appear dry on arrival, scratch the bark and they will probably be damp under.



LOADING A CATALPA TREE on the two wheel mover. Frequently one team can deliver two trees seven inches in diameter on a bench mover and tow one of these trees behind. A group of three such trees flanking the end of the house, may be the best possible landscape treatment for your place.



Bench mover with load of four trees, seven inches in diameter, twenty-five feet high, fifteen feet spread. A derrick is used to take them from a two wheel tree-mover. Such trees are easily shipped by rail or barge. They can be unloaded and planted by a half dozen men or you can rig up a pole for unloading them. In planting them, lay them on the ground on a side where the roots are flat and tip them up. You should not hesitate to plant such trees on account of risk or trouble. We can send you an experienced man to help plant them, if you wish.



CULTIVATING OUR BLOCKS OF TREES seven inches in diameter, twenty-five feet high, fifteen feet spread. They are economically grown in a wholesale way far cheaper than for you to wait fifteen years for a tree one inch in diameter. Keeping the ground mellow this way conserves moisture and the trees grow vigorously throughout the season. In the drought of 1910, many people would say, "I suppose your trees are all drying up!" But we could scratch away three inches of dry dust and show them dark brown, moist soil underneath. Cultivation like this is the ideal condition for your orchard.



OUR SYSTEM OF TRAINING SPECIMEN TREES. The crosspole guides the width for the head. For instance, the trees will be twenty two feet high, fourteen feet spread, trunk six inches in diameter, branched at five feet. From the inventory we can pick out trees which closely match, fitting them for formal planting, avenues, entrance courts, surrounding formal gardens, or arching a path. Trees trained this way are broad, and it is the breadth of shadow as much as height which is of value to you.



The upper picture shows the roots tied in bundles and bent up out of the way. The shovel is taking away the loose earth which falls from between the roots when shaken out by the picking bar.

The lower picture shows eight men digging a tree seven inches in diameter. It is this kind of skilful industrious work which makes our trees sure to grow for you.



ONE OF OUR PIN OAKS 25 feet high planted on a new lawn. Note the wide circle of mellow ground over the roots. This tree has been properly watered. Many oaks start out as dense as this, but die back in July for lack of water. We deliver the tree in good condition, but nursing through convalescence is your part. Merely examine the soil a foot deep at a distance of three feet from the trunk once in two weeks from May 15th till September and know that it is damp but not too wet. The tree will then make a dense growth by June of the second year and give you its full return in beauty.



OAK AND PINE planted on a gravelly hillside near the Railroad bridge at Harbor Hill, Roslyn. These are happy in a soil so dry that Lindens, Elms, Norway Spruce and the classes of nursery stock usually offered, look yellow and dejected during a drought.

We are glad to help you fit trees to your soil. This is much more important on Long Island than on the mainland where rock and clay hold up moisture.



OAKS AND WHITE PINES. Jericho Turnpike, Westbury. The Pines are about fifty years and the Oaks probably twice as old, for they are the Post Oak, one of the slow growing species.

While these Pines have been growing, there has been three generations of Scotch Pine grow up, and disappear, therefore use White Pines for permanency.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.	4	\$ 5 00	.....	.....
18 ft. high, 6½-7¼ in. diam., 10-13 ft. spr. . .	3	75 00	.....	.....
Maple, Globose Norway. <i>A. platanoides</i> var. <i>Globosum</i> .				
6-8 ft. high, 2½-4 ft. spr.	20	10 00	90 00	.....
Maple, Wier's Weeping Silver. <i>A. saccharinum</i> , var. <i>Wierii</i> .				
6-8 ft. high.	40	75	7 00	.....
8-10 ft. high.	25	1 00	8 50	.....
38 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 20 ft. spr.	1	115 00	.....	.....
Maple, Red or Scarlet. <i>A. rubrum</i> .				
In the early spring, you can frequently observe a red tint in the landscape. This is the Red Maple in bloom. The same tree is again conspicuous with its autumn coloring, turning before the Oaks. We have a block of big trees twelve to eighteen feet spread which are offered at lower price than Norway Maple which they resemble. They will make good shade trees near the house, also tall screens.				
4-12 in. high 1 yr. seedlings .. (\$8 per M)	40000	02	15	1 00
6 ft. high.	150	50	4 00	35 00
8 ft. high.	400	1 25	11 00	100 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	60	2 00	17 50	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	25	3 25	30 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	65	4 50	40 00	.....
14-20 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	25	15 00	140 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.	40	22 00	200 00	.....
16-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	45	30 00	280 00	.....
20-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr.	15	40 00	375 00	.....
18 yrs.	12	55 00	525 00	.....
20-30 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 14-16 ft. spr., 20 yrs. old.	8	60 00	.....	.....
22-32 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	3	90 00	.....	.....
28-32 ft. high, 10-12 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	3	90 00	.....	.....

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping. *Morus alba*, var. *Tatarica pendula*.

4-6 ft. high.	40	1 50	12 50
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The Oaks

Nature planted Long Island with Oaks and Pines for eighty per cent. of the forests. Therefore, you know that they are the appropriate trees to plant, but you say Oaks are so slow. They are not. The Oaks keep right on growing through dry summers even on sandy soil. They will make a growth of 15 in. in May and June. Then the terminal bud will start again in July and grow 10 in. Frequently in August it will grow 6 in. more. We can show you in the nursery thousand of Oaks, which have outstripped the Maples. The reason Oaks have not been frequently planted is because nurserymen found it easier to import Maples or grow trees native to damp ground like Elms, Basswood and Poplars, because the Oaks when transplanted would have a larger per cent. of loss, unless severely pruned. The Oaks required more labor to dig.

The fable of the hare and tortoise illustrates most of the Oaks as compared with other trees. They frequently outstrip trees native to damper soils. They look happy and beautiful when the others look wilted and dejected. You cannot get White Oak, Black Oak, or Scarlet Oak, 10 to 15 ft. high in large quantities. They are expensive to transplant and start off slowly, taking two years before making a normal growth, and require severe cutting back. Therefore, plant them small, they take hold quickly and take care of themselves and need only plenty of space. Buy a few hundred or a few thousand and plant them six to fifteen feet apart wherever you need a grove of trees. We will show you how to plant them cheaply in holes 20 in. deep made with a crowbar.

Oak, Pin. *Quercus palustris*.

We can never say too much in favor of our Pin Oaks. They have been root-pruned and kept tied to bamboo poles to insure a straight leader. We have a

and dying after standing for thirty years. In the village of Garden City one tree protects another from the drying winds and they are growing much better.

In the nursery where the trees are exposed to the dry west winds from the Hempstead Plains, growth is shorter. It is longer fifty feet back from the edge where the trees protect each other from the dry winds.



Scarlet Oak — Probably the most abundant Oak on Long Island. It is a sturdy tree making two or three growths during the summer even in dry weather. We cannot urge you too strongly to utilize our Scarlet Oak seedlings at \$25.00 per thousand. They demonstrate all the reasons for planting Oaks. Rapid growth, dignified Oak-like character, brilliant autumn color, and drought resistance.

You will not get another chance for several years to buy them so cheaply or in such large quantities. Last fall we had four men collecting for two months. In their trips to various parts of Long Island, they kept looking for Scarlet Oak, but could find only one half bushel.

Plant them either in a private nursery or in their permanent location. We will deliver them with

long roots and you should plant them that way for they reach deep and far to gather moisture. Make holes with a crowbar, twenty inches deep or use a post hole digger.

We have transplanted 20,000 of them and hope to grow them for street shade trees. Can you not keep some of the balance from going to waste? There should be hundreds of miles of Long Island roads shaded by Oaks. You have seen such stretches of road as the Hicksville Road, Massapequa, Higbie's Lane, Babylon, the Glen Cove Road at Old Westbury; and many other places where the native Oaks have been left. They are far more interesting and beautiful than rows of Norway Maples, more enduring than rows of Elms and Silver Maples which are thirsty.



The Black Oak is a variety of the Scarlet Oak. Both have thick leathery, shining, leaves, constructed to resist evaporation. They constitute the greater part of Long Island forests. The leaves and twigs are larger than the Scarlet Oak. We have a few trees six to twelve feet high if you wish a drought resisting tree of average size. Unfortunately the acorn crop has been scarce and we cannot offer them in quantity.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

large stock, too. Low branched trees for lawns and screens, high branched specimens where views or vistas are not to be disturbed. The foliage is finely cut and tough, making the tree valuable in exposed situations. We have used an unusual amount of skill, labor and expense to get a satisfactory stock, and we believe we have it.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-12 in. high.....	2000	\$ 07	\$ 60	\$ 5 00
4 ft. high.....	400	75	6 00	50 00
6 ft. high.....	2000	1 00	9 00	75 00
8 ft. high, 1 in. diam.....	2000	1 25	10 00	90 00
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	1200	2 25	20 00	165 00
12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	200	3 50	32 50	.....
12-14 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr....	130	8 00	70 00	.....
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	15	18 00	160 00	.....
12-18 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 6-10 ft. spr....	30	25 00	200 00	.....
16-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr.....	20	30 00	.....	.....

Oak, Pin.

	Specimen Number	Price
18 ft. high, 5½ in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	1929-G	35 00
24 ft. high, 7¼ in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	4213-F	40 00
18-22 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	4185-F, 4180-F, 1922-G	45 00
20-26 ft. high, 6-9 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.,.....	11184, 4064-F, 2168-D, 2119-D	50 00
30 ft. high, 8¼ in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	11408	70 00
26-28 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 11 ft. spr.....	1945, 2148-D, 4049-F	.....
24 ft. high, 7½ in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	2190-D	90 00
26 ft. high, 5½ in. diam., 15 ft. spr., (2 stems)	1957-G	90 00
28 ft. high, 9½ in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	15375, 2414-D	95 00
28 ft. high, 10¼ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	15517	110 00
28 ft. high, 8½ in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	4059-F	115 00
26 ft. high, 11¼ in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	1984-G	120 00
20-24 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	1946-G, 2470-D	120 00
32 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 11 ft. spr.....	2666-G	120 00
30 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	4327-F, 4271-F	125 00
28 ft. high, 16 in. diam., 17 ft. spr., (Scar)	1958-G	125 00
28 ft. high, 7¼ in. diam., 13 ft. spr.....	1947-G	130 00
30 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 13 ft. spr., (Scar)	3629-F	130 00
30 ft. high, 10½ in. diam., 15 ft. spr., (2 stems)	3681-F	130 00
22 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 16 ft. spr.....	1985-G	130 00
36 ft. high, 9-13 in. diam., 18 ft. spr., (2 stems)	2469-D	130 00
20 ft. high, 9¼ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	2470-D	130 00
28 ft. high, 9¾ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	11407	130 00
24 ft. high, 7¼ in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr.....	3615-F, 2166-D	130 00
30 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 9 ft. spr.....	2665-G	130 00
32 ft. high, 8¼ in. diam., 15 ft. spr., (2 stems)	15358	130 00
26 ft. high, 7½ in. diam., 13 ft. spr.....	2437-D	140 00
30-34 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	15542, 2464-D	140 00
26 ft. high, 20 in. diam., 13 ft. spr., (Scar)	1987-G	140 00
28 ft. high, 10¼ in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	11182	140 00
28 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 16 ft. spr.....	4326-F	150 00
34 ft. high, 11¼ in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	2467-D	150 00
36 ft. high, 16½ in. diam., 17 ft. spr.....	19869	150 00
28 ft. high, 15¼ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	2471-D	150 00
28 ft. high, 8¼ in. diam., 14 ft. spr., (2 stems)	1987	150 00
26 ft. high, 8½ in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	8694, 2212-D	150 00
34 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	18034-C	160 00
30 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr.....	10229, 1965-G	160 00
32 ft. high, 12¼ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	4322-F	160 00
36 ft. high, 9¾ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	4171-F	160 00
38 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	2409-D	160 00



RED OAKS, illustrating the fable of the Hare and the Tortoise. The smaller leaves at the tip are the second growth, made during the drought when most other trees stopped growing and looked sad.



AVENUE OF PIN OAKS IN OUR NURSERY. These trees were moved in on tree mover from three to eight years ago from the wild growth to have them ready for sale. You can look up similar trees in your vicinity and have us send a tree moving truck and crew of men to move them for you. It is lots of fun to look over your territory for a radius of ten to twenty miles for the best trees. Send us circumference at three feet and ask for estimate. Most people make the mistake of selecting trees nearby, because they think it will be cheaper. The principal item of expense is the careful dissecting out of a wide spread of roots.



YOUNG OAK SEEDLINGS, two years old at \$25 per thousand.



SAMPLE OF OUR PIN OAKS, 12 FEET HIGH. These come up to all the requirements of perfect trees described under Liquidambar, page 4. We could grow cheaper trees, but we could not grow better ones. We have an unusual stock of several thousand and if your problem is street, entrance drive or lawn-planting, you should examine this stock. The supply of Pin Oaks of such high quality is very limited.



A VIEW IN OUR NURSERY SHOWING CEDARS WE HAVE GROWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. This row shows trees about 14 feet high. We have other blocks with trees 25 feet high.

These trees have been trimmed to make them more dense and symmetrical. In the foreground is a dome or sphere of Cedar. For formal garden material, it is far better to train native plants than to import plants which do not accurately fit the climate, but sooner or later are damaged or killed by our dry summers or severe winters.



LOAD OF CEDARS, 8 to 10 feet high, from our nursery. Two horses haul about 20 such trees. If you can get Cedars like this in your vicinity, we can move them for you any time of the year very economically. We can send one of these low trucks, or if not convenient, Cedars of this size can be moved on an ordinary farm wagon, using a platform of 2-inch planks instead of a wagon body. We use skids having small wheels close together. The Cedars are then quickly rolled up by a chain across the wagon to a team. There are many points of safe and economical handling of heavy balls of earth, which we have developed.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Specimen Number Price

30 ft. high, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	4240-F, 4272-F	\$165 00
26 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	2191	165 00
32 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	2413-D, 2466-D	170 00
28 ft. high, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 18 ft. spr., (Scar)	4210-F	175 00
36 ft. high, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	4321-F, 2423-D	175 00
30 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	15526, 2444-D	175 00
24 ft. high, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	4251-F	175 00
34 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 20 ft. spr.....	15624, 4252-F	175 00
30 ft. high, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 16 ft. spr.....	1196, 4246-F	175 00
30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 13 ft. spr.....	3320, 10191	175 00
34 ft. high, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	8795	175 00
32 ft. high, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 17 ft. spr.....	10238, 1969-G	180 00
34 ft. high, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 21 ft. spr.....	10241	180 00
36 ft. high, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 22 ft. spr.....	10255	180 00

Oak, Red. *Q. Rubra.*

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings .. (\$40 Per M)	2500	07	60	5 00
1 ft. high, 2 yr. transp .. (\$60 Per M)	10000	12	1 50	8 00
2 ft. high..... (\$100 Per M)	1000	20	1 75	15 00
4 ft. high.....	500	75	7 00	60 00
6 ft. high.....	700	1 15	10 00	80 00
8 ft. high.....	800	2 00	18 00	175 00
10-12 ft. high, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	80	3 50	30 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.....	40	6 00	50 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.....	100	12 00	100 00	.....
16-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	20	25 00	220 00	.....
14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	5	40 00	.....	.....
18-22 ft. high, 5-7 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr...	8	75 00	.....	.....
24-28 ft. high, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ -9 in. diam., 13-15 ft. spr.	2	120 00	.....	.....

Oak, Scarlet. *Q. coccinea.*

4-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings... (\$20 Per M)	3000	05	40	3 00
1-2 ft. high, 2 yr. seedlings... (\$25 Per M)	25000	05	40	3 00
4 ft. high.....	100	1 00	9 00	85 00
6-8 ft. high.....	40	2 50	22 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr....	15	12 00	.....	.....
14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-9 ft. spr.....	10	45 00	.....	.....
18-24 ft. high, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 12 ft. spr...	5	120 00	.....	.....

Oak, Black. *Q. velutina*; syn., *Q. tinctoria.*

2 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	100	1 00	9 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	75	1 50	12 50	.....
6 ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50	.....
8 ft. high.....	50	3 50	30 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. diam., 2-4 ft. spr...	80	6 00	50 00	.....

Oak, Post. *Q. obtusiloba*; syn., *Q. stellata.*

1 ft. high.....	50	50	4 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	200	75	6 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	250	1 15	10 00	85 00
4 ft. high.....	35	1 50	12 50	.....
6 ft. high.....	15	2 25	20 00	.....

Oak, White. *Q. alba.*

1 ft. high.....	200	20	1 50	12 00	Post Oak—This resembles the White Oak, but has a double lobe at the side, like two thumbs side by side, while the White Oak has a narrower lobe more like the finger.
2 ft. high.....	400	50	4 50	40 00	
3 ft. high.....	500	75	7 00	65 00	
4 ft. high.....	500	1 00	9 00	80 00	
5 ft. high.....	400	1 75	15 00	140 00	
6 ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	150 00	



Chestnut Oak—This has leaves like the Chestnut, but is not subject to the chestnut bark disease. It is native on the Rock-away peninsula and on the sandy slopes of Cold Spring Harbor and other dry places. It grows rapidly.



Mossy Cup Oak—A rugged tree resembling the Swamp White Oak.



It grows on the drier lands of Long Island and the leaf has the dark green, leathery and glossy texture of the drought resisting class. It is a slow growing Oak. We are willing for you to apply your criticism that Oaks are slow growing to the Post Oak and to a lesser degree to its relative, the White Oak. Even when young, it has the mature, dignified, strong-branched effect of an old tree.



Scrub Oak — This name applies properly to the species making a low thicket about five feet high springing up quickly after fires and with scattered pitch pine covering thousands of acres. These two being species which best withstand the fire. The fires have given the land its bad reputation.



The White Oak comes nearest the English Oak, which is the Oak of architecture, art and literature. It has strong, horizontal, gravity-defying branches. It can be distinguished in summer by the pea green color of the foliage.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued				
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4 ft. spr.....	15	\$ 8 00	\$60 00	.....
12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 5 ft. spr.....	10	10 00	.....	.....
Oak, Chestnut. <i>Q. prinus</i> .				
2-3 ft. high.....	400	50	4 00	35 00
4-5 ft. high.....	400	1 00	9 00	80 00
6 ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	150 00
8 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.....	5	6 00	.....	.....
10-18 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.....	9	15 00	.....	.....
Oak, Chestnut, Dwarf. <i>Q. prinoides</i> .				
4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings... (\$40 Per M)	2000	07	60	5 00
Oak, Swamp White. <i>Q. bicolor</i> .				
6-12 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings. (\$25 Per M)	10000	05	40	3 00
2-3 ft. high.....	1000	50	4 50	40 00
4-6 ft. high.....	300	1 00	8 00	60 00
8 ft. high.....	20	2 00	17 50	.....
16-20 ft. high, 3½-4½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr..	6	22 00	.....	.....
Oak, Mossy Cup, or Burr. <i>Q. macrocarpa</i> .				
1-1½ ft. high..... (\$30 Per M)	1000	06	50	4 00
4-5 ft. high.....	40	1 00	8 50	75 00
6-8 ft. high.....	20	2 50	20 00	.....
12-18 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr....	8	8 00	.....	.....
Oak, Scrub. <i>Q. ilicifolia</i> .				
1 ft. high.....	85	50	4 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	50 00
Oak, Laurel-Leaved. <i>Q. imbricaria</i> .				
3-4 ft. high.....	50	75	5 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	100	1 75	15 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	30	3 00	25 00	.....
Oak, Black Jack. <i>Q. marilandica</i> ; syn., <i>Q. ferruginea</i> ; syn., <i>Q. nigra</i> .				
4-8 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings.. (\$30 Per M)	6000	06	50	4 00
Oak, English or Royal. <i>Q. pedunculata</i> .				
10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr....	8	2 00	12 00	.....
15-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 7-10 ft. spr.....	10	10 00	60 00	.....
16-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr....	10	12 00	80 00	.....
Paulownia Imperialis (Empress Tree).				
3-4 ft. high.....	30	1 50	10 00	.....
36 ft. high, 16½ in. diam., 28 ft. spr.....	1	140 00	.....	.....
Peach, Double Flowering White. <i>Prunus Persica camelliaeflora plena</i> .				
4-5 ft. high.....	50	40	3 50	.....
Peach, Double Flowering Red. <i>Prunus Persica camelliaeflora plena</i> .				
4-5 ft. high.....	25	40	3 50	.....
Pepperidge (Sour Gum). <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> .				
1 ft. high.....	60	30	2 50	20 00
2 ft. high.....	75	50	4 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	135	1 00	7 50	60 00
Persimmon. <i>Diospyros Virginiana</i> .				
3-4 ft. high.....	60	50	4 00	.....

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Plane Tree. <i>Platanus orientalis</i> .	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10-12 ft. high.....	100	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$.....

The Poplars

Poplar, Carolina. *Populus deltoides*, var. *Carolinensis*.

8 ft. high.....	100	40	3 50	.....
10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	50	60	5 00	.....

Poplar, Japanese. *P. suaveolens*.

This is a rapid grower. It is the first tree to push out foliage in the spring. The leaves are dark shiny green and leathery and adhere as late in the season as Maple or Linden. It appears entirely free from the rust of the foliage attacking other members of the family.

6 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	55	1 00	7 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1½-3 in. diam., 5 ft. spr.....	90	2 25	20 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	15	4 00	35 00	.....
40 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 22 ft. spr.....	3	80 00	.....	.....

Poplar, Lombardy. *P. nigra*, var. *Italica*; syn., *P. fastigiata*.

6 ft. high.....	60	35	3 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	80	40	3 50	.....
10-12 ft. high, 1 in. diam., 2-3 ft. spr.....	150	60	5 00	.....

Poplar, Balsam. *P. balsamifera*.

We do not have a great quantity of these, but our trees have particularly bushy tops and we recommend them for sea-side planting. They are one of the best soft wood trees we offer. The buds are sweet-scented, and in the spring one can detect the odor almost as great a distance as the odor from an apple tree in bloom.

6 ft. high.....	65	50	3 50	.....
12-18 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.....	60	1 25	10 00	60 00
20-25 ft. high, 5-7 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr...	5	18 00	.....	.....

Silver Bell or Snowdrop Tree. *Halesia tetraptera*.

3-4 ft. high.....	10	1 00	7 50	.....
6-8 ft. high.....	10	4 00	35 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 7-10 ft. spr.....	15	20 00	.....	.....

Sophora Japonica. (Japanese pagoda tree).

2-8 ft. high.....(\$5 Per M)	8000	03	20	1 00
6-8 ft. high.....	8	3 00

Sassafras. *Sassafras officinalis*.

5-6 ft. high.....	20	75	6 00
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Thorn, Cockspur. *Crataegus crus-galli*.

1-2 ft. high.....	85	40	3 50
3-4 ft. high.....	100	75	6 50

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet. Hawthorn.

5 ft. high.....	20	75	6 00
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Tulip Tree

Tulip Tree. *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

1-2 ft. high.....	500	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high.....	30	75	6 00
6 ft. high.....	40	1 25	10 00	.....



Red Oak—This has large leaves not deeply indented. The leaf is nearly as wide at one end as the other, whereas the Black Oak which is liable to be confused with it, is more wedge-shaped at the base.



Swamp White Oak—Though named Swamp White Oak, it is by no means a swamp tree. It is usually found in rich moist soils. The best of its class for decorative planting because in a proper soil it will give the quickest return in beauty.

Our two year seedlings at \$25.00 per thousand offer an unusual oppor-

tunity to obtain an Oak grove at low price.

We recommend it highly to those wishing to realize the White Oak ideal quickly. You will be pleased with the thick sturdy trunk and strong horizontal branches covered with shaggy bark.



Pin Oak — The Pin Oak is distinguished by having slender branches hanging downward, and the leaf is sharp at the base. The Scarlet Oak which resembles it, has a leaf square at the base, limbs more upright and is native on drier ground.



Pepperidge or Sour Gum — Usually found in wet ground, but thriving on upland. The elliptical glossy leaves are fiery scarlet or deep crimson in the autumn.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 ft. high.....	50	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$.....
10-12 ft. high, 1 3/4 in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.....	60	3 00	27 50	.....
12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	40	5 00	40 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	8 00	65 00	.....
14-20 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	30	15 00	185 00	.....
Tulip, Pyramidal. <i>L. tulipifera</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i> .				
6-8 ft. high.....	10	3 00	25 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 2-2 1/2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr.....	5	10 00	.....	.....
Yellow-Wood. <i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i> .				
8 ft. high.....	10	2 00	17 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2-2 1/2 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	10	5 00	45 00	.....

The Willows

Willow Salamon's Weeping. <i>Salix Babylonica</i> var. <i>Salamonii</i> .				
6 ft. high.....	100	40	3 00	.....
Willow, Babylonian Weeping. <i>Salix Babylonica</i> .				
8-10 ft. high.....	50	75	6 00	.....
Willow, Golden-Barked. <i>S. vitellina aurea</i> .				
4 ft. high.....	300	30	2 00	18 00
6 ft. high.....	300	40	3 50	25 00
8 ft. high.....	80	75	6 00	.....
Willow, Laurel-Leaved. <i>S. pentandra</i> .				

Often a big, quick screen is needed. This will do it, even on land not as damp as usually preferred by the Willow. They may be planted six to ten feet apart, two to three rows deep. More permanent trees which are more accurately fitted to the degree of moisture in the soil may be planted between them. Laurel Willow has broad, privet-like foliage, shining as if varnished.

4-6 ft. high.....	200	40	3 50	25 00
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The Walnuts

Walnut, Black. <i>Juglans nigra</i> .				
1-2 ft. high.....	65	30	2 00
3-4 ft. high.....	200	40	3 00	20 00
6 ft. high.....	15	1 25	10 00	.....
Walnut, English. <i>J. regia</i> .				
2-4 ft. high.....	50	1 00	8 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	25	1 75	15 00	.....
Walnut, Japan. <i>J. cordiformis</i> .				
5-8 ft. high.....	15	1 00	8 00	.....
18 ft. high, 6 1/2-8 1/2 in. diam., 10-16 ft. spr ...	3	40 00	.....	.....

Evergreen Trees

The Arborvitæ

Arborvitæ, American. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> .				
3 ft. high.....	200	1 00	7 50	60 00
4 ft. high.....	75	1 50	11 00	.....
5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	100	3 00	25 00	.....
6 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.....	75	5 00	45 00	.....
8 ft. high, 1 1/2-3 ft. spr.....	30	12 00	90 00	.....
10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	40	18 00	160 00	.....
12 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	30	22 00	200 00	.....



DIGGING A CEDAR IN OUR NURSERIES. Note the myriads of fine feeding roots which result from the rootpruning it received when previously transplanted. The ball is bigger than when previously transplanted, therefore, the ball when delivered to you contains quantities of these fibres undisturbed. See diagram on page 34. Our trees are almost neglect proof, but don't veto our inspector's suggestion to water.



WATERING CEDARS. If you do not water, a pair of little black beetles may start a channel under the bark and lay eggs on each side. As these hatch and grow, they cut off the circulation of sap. If they have entered the tree, sometimes you can help the tree drown them out by watering and fertilizing. Examine the trees in hot, dry weather during the summer and see if there is a little powder sawdust on the bark. It may not be too late to save the trees.



PACKING CEDAR ARCHES IN CRATES. In planting, the iron frames are bolted together. Mature gardens can be made from the stock we have been growing ten to twenty years. You will not do justice to your garden ideals until you investigate our offerings.



PART OF A DELIVERY OF CEDARS made direct from the collecting fields by traction engine and three trailers. On one trip as many Cedars are delivered as would be hauled by twenty-four to thirty horses. We are equipped for large operations, quick work and economical and safe results.



LUPINES. A border of Lupines at its highest beauty in early June. The German Iris planted at the edge were just as conspicuous a few days earlier. If a continuation of blue is desired, Delphinium and Veronica will give it.



No garden can be sombre where the nodding bells of the Campanula smile.



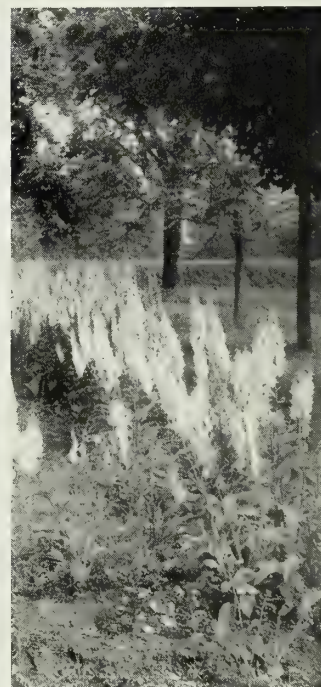
As cut flowers, the Dianthus or China Pinks cannot be excelled.



HEMEROCALLIS. Frequently a roadside is embellished by the lemon and orange colored lilies of the Hemerocallis which persist in spite of the heat and dust. There are several good garden varieties.



FLOWER GARDEN. If you love flowers, you can have them without the restriction of formal walks and beds. A promiscuous planting after all has a fascination demanding recognition.



DIGITALIS. Showing the strong plants we offer.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Arborvitæ, Siberian. <i>T. occidentalis</i> var. <i>Wareana</i> , syn., <i>T. Siberica</i> .				
1 ft. high.....	175	\$ 60	\$ 5 00	\$ 40 00
2 ft. high.....	200	1 75	15 00	.....
8-9 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	5	18 00	.....	.....
10-13 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	2	20 00	.....	.....
Arborvitæ, Pyramidal. <i>T. occidentalis</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i> .				
4 ft. high.....	75	3 00	25 00	.....
5-7 ft. high, 1-2 ft. spr.....	15	6 00	50 00	.....
8-10 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	10	16 00	.....	.....
Arborvitæ, Booth's Dwarf. <i>T. occidentalis</i> , var., <i>Boothii</i> .				
6 in. high.....	150	50	4 50	40 00
1 ft. high.....	300	85	7 00	60 00
2 ft. high.....	40	2 50	20 00	.....
Arborvitæ, Dwarf Globose. <i>T. occidentalis</i> , var., <i>globosa</i> .				
1½ ft. high.....	130	1 50	12 50	.....
Arborvitæ, Golden or George Peabody. <i>T. occidentalis</i> , var., <i>lutea</i> .				
1 ft. high.....	35	50	4 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	25	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	10	2 25	20 00	.....
Arborvitæ, Standish Japanese. <i>T. Japonica</i> , syn., <i>Thuyopsis Standishii</i> .				
Closely resembles the American Arborvitæ, but offered at a lower price, because we wish to clear off a block. Useful for making a tall screen.				
7 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	15	6 00	50 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	8	8 00	70 00	.....

The Red Cedars

Cedar, Red. *Juniperus Virginiana*.

These trees two or three feet high, are handsome specimens and when at this age grow rapidly, gaining in height as fast as the Pines. As an evergreen hedge, Cedar is valuable. It should be in the full sunshine and kept trimmed narrow at the top to encourage the lower branches. A group planting is more satisfactory than a hedge, because in a hedge, the defects in any individual are apparent. Trees two or three feet high may be planted three to ten feet apart.

These are evergreens suitable for planting with Cedars on the seashore; White Spruce, Pitch Pine, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Colorado Blue Spruce. For planting inland, add White Pine and Hemlock.

2-4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings . . . (\$12 Per M)	25000	03	20	1 50
1 ft. high . . . (\$200 Per M)	1500	35	3 00	25 00
2 ft. high . . . (\$350 Per M)	2500	60	5 00	40 00
3 ft. high.....	1100	1 00	7 50	60 00
4 ft. high.....	500	2 00	17 50	160 00
5 ft. high.....	400	3 50	30 00	250 00
6 ft. high.....	320	5 00	45 00	400 00
7 ft. high.....	175	6 00	55 00	500 00
8 ft. high.....	80	9 00	80 00	.....
9 ft. high.....	25	10 00	90 00	.....
10 ft. high.....	90	14 00	130 00	.....
12 ft. high.....	110	16 00	150 00	.....

We have hundreds of trees fourteen to twenty feet high growing in the nursery from two to eight years. They have large balls of earth and have been sheared several times. We shipped many carloads of them successfully and they arrived in good condition, even after a journey of ten days.

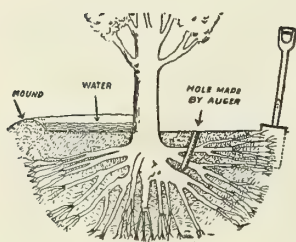
14 ft. high.....	180	20 00	190 00	.....
16 ft. high.....	190	26 00	250 00	.....



Lombardy Poplar—This is what many people mean by Poplar. If cut back severely and the ground made rich and moist, it can be kept in good condition. Otherwise the twigs and leaves die on many parts of Long Island, just when they are needed to make a screen. For immediate screens we recommend that larger trees of more permanent varieties be used. A screen is usually wanted from eight to sixteen feet in height, and we offer thousands of Maples, Oaks, Lindens, Cedars and Pines which will make such a screen immediately.



Tulip Tree, a straight, alert, broad-shouldered tree. Its praises are mentioned by all who know it. Give it room and it will become the largest tree in this region.



Watering Red Cedar or other tree moved with a ball of earth. The ball gets dry quickly. Dig or bore down among the roots to a depth of a foot and a half and blow it to see if it is dry and dusty.

Examine the roots this way at least once in two weeks from May till September, for two or three years, watering if necessary, and your trees will be dense, beautiful and happy.

To water the tree, make a mound around the edge of the ball to hold the water. If the mound is further out, the water will soak down in the loose soil outside the ball and the ball remain dry.

After the water has soaked away, do not let the soil bake and dry out, but dig it loose or spread the dry soil from the ridge or better, spread on manure for a mulch.

Below is the method we have developed for digging evergreens. The soil is dissected out from the roots with fork and picking bar. The numerous fibrous feeding roots are wrapped around against the ball.



EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 ft. high.....	130	\$32 00	\$310 00	\$.....
20 ft. high.....	95	38 00	360 00	.....
22 ft. high.....	40	48 00	460 00	.....
24 ft. high.....	24	55 00	500 00	.....
26 ft. high.....	20	75 00	700 00	.....

For Cedars direct from the collecting fields, write us stating height, and area to be planted. Such trees succeed well, especially if you see that the balls of earth are kept damp.

Perhaps there are Cedars in your vicinity. We can move them for you by contract, day's work or coöperate with your men and teams, we supplying apparatus and a few skilled men. Cedars can be moved at any time of the year. We will have men available to start such work in May. Some of our most successful plantings have been in July, August and September.

Cedar, Red, Dwarf Globe. *J. Virginiana*, var., *globosa*.

1 ft. high.....	50	1 50	14 00
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Cedar, Arches.

8 ft. high, 7 ft. spr.....	15	45 00	400 00
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Cedar, Standards or Bay Tree Form.

3 ft. high.....	20	6 00	50 00
4 ft. high.....	40	9 00	80 00
6 ft. high.....	40	15 00	140 00

Cedar, Blue. *J. Virginiana*, var., *glauca*.

1 ft. high.....	45	75	6 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	68	2 00	17 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	70	3 00	27 50	.....

Cedar, Blue. Mt. Atlas. *Cedrus Atlantica*, var., *glauca*. Grafted.

3 ft. high.....	20	2 00	17 50
6-8 ft. high.....	5	8 00

Cedar, Mt. Atlas. *C. Atlantica*.

2-3 ft. high.....	150	50	4 00	25 00
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Cedar of Lebanon. *Cedrus Libani*.

3-4 ft. high.....	15	3 00	25 00
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Cryptomeria Japonica, var., *Lobbi Compacta*.

3-4 ft. high.....	17	2 00	15 00
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The Firs

Fir, Nordmann's. *Abies Nordmanniana*.

1-2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings . . (\$25 Per M)	1200	05	40	3 00
1 ft. high.....	200	1 00	7 50	50 00
2 ft. high.....	170	2 50	20 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	180	6 00	50 00	.....
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	150	7 00	60 00	.....
5 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	100	12 00	100 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	70	18 00	160 00	.....
7 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	60	20 00	180 00	.....
8 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	35	30 00	270 00	.....
9 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr.....	35	40 00	360 00	.....
10 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.....	50	50 00	450 00	.....
12 ft. high, 6-9 ft. spr.....	20	60 00	550 00	.....
14 ft. high, 7-9 ft. spr.....	9	70 00	650 00	.....
18 ft. high, 11-12 ft. spr.....	3	105 00	.....	.....
20 ft. high, 9-11 ft. spr.....	3	130 00	.....	.....



EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

Fir, Cephalonian. <i>A. cephalonica.</i>	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings	1600	\$ 05	\$ 40	\$ 3 00
6-10 in. high	300	25	2 00	15 00
1 ft. high	160	1 00	7 50	50 00
2-3 ft. high	30	2 00	17 50	.....
4-6 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr	14	8 00	60 00	.....

Fir, Fraser's Balsam. <i>A. Fraseri.</i>				
3 ft. high	120	1 25	10 00	75 00
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr	25	2 00	15 00	.....

Fir, Concolor or White. <i>A. concolor.</i>				
6-12 in. high, 4 yr. transp	200	75	4 00	35 00
1 ft. high	200	1 75	15 00	.....
2 ft. high	200	3 50	30 00	.....
3 ft. high	50	6 00	55 00	.....
4-5 ft. high	40	12 00	100 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr	10	22 00	210 00	.....
7 ft. high, 5 ft. spr	15	25 00	.....	.....
8-10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr	20	40 00	350 00	.....

Abies Veitchii. <i>Veitch's Fir.</i>				
1 ft. high	700	1 00	7 50	45 00
2 ft. high	125	2 50	20 00	.....
4 ft. high	50	5 00	45 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	20	8 00	70 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr	15	15 00	125 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 5 ft. spr	10	18 00	130 00	.....

Abies Subalpina. <i>Sub-Alpine Fir.</i>				
2 ft. high	75	3 00	25 00	.....
3 ft. high	25	4 50	40 00	.....
4-6 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr	20	6 00	50 00	.....

Abies Homolepis, syn., <i>brachyphylla.</i>				
1-3 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings.. (\$25 per M)	9000	05	40	3 00
4-6 in. high	500	20	1 75	15 00
1 ft. high	150	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high	150	2 50	20 00	175 00
3 ft. high	50	4 50	40 00	.....
4 ft. high	50	6 00	50 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	10	15 00	.....	.....
8-10 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	3	20 00	.....	.....

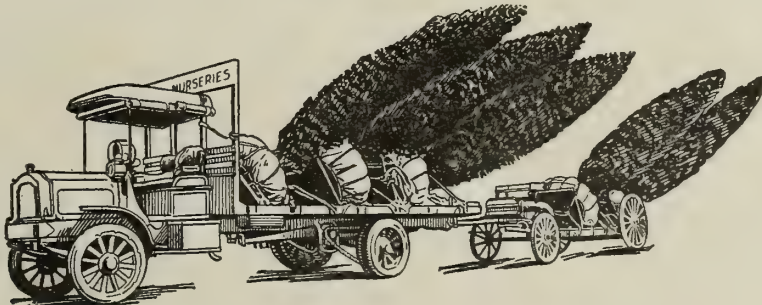


This is our invention for clamping the ball of earth solidly in canvas. We have a large variety of this apparatus adapted to various species and soils. We can send out crews of skilled men to do the work by contract or days work. Frequently we supply the apparatus and a few skilled men, local men and teams doing the rest. After the ball is clamped tight, it is undermined and a strong platform put part way under it and the ball pulled on it by a hammock.

Below is our method of delivering large Cedars and other evergreens with auto truck and trailer. You get six tons of good earth and trees that save you fifteen years. We have thousands of such Cedars in the nursery available for immediate delivery. The radius for economical and quick deliveries this way extends to Connecticut, Westchester County, Northern New Jersey, and Staten Island.

The Hemlocks

Hemlock, American. <i>Tsuga Canadensis.</i>				
6-12 in. high	1000	25	2 00	15 00
1 ft. high	500	40	3 50	30 00
1½ ft. high	100	1 00	7 50	60 00
2 ft. high	500	1 25	10 00	90 00
3 ft. high	200	2 50	22 50	200 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	100	4 00	35 00	.....
5 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr	45	5 50	50 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr	50	8 00	70 00	.....
7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr	50	10 00	90 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr	50	15 00	140 00	.....
9 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr	30	18 00	170 00	.....





We planted this group of Cedars. The ground was at the basement level, but the trees being thirty feet high, screened the servants' windows in the fourth floor above, from the entrance drive.



The feathery gracefulness of a young Hemlock makes it one of the most beautiful evergreens. It asks to be shielded from severe winds and salt air.



Planting 2 year White Pine—On sod or brush land, cut out a sod, lay one side and dig a hole. Spread out the roots and cover with mellow earth.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	30	\$ 22 00	\$180 00	\$.....
12 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	8	28 00	.....	.....
24-28 ft. high, 14-16 ft. spr.....	6	120 00	.....	.....
28 ft. high, 18 ft. spr.....	1	140 00	.....	.....

Hemlock Hedge. No. 2.

9 ft. high, 8 ft. wide, 120 ft. long. \$15.00 per lineal foot, delivered planted, and guaranteed, within 15 miles, or packed F. O. B. cars Westbury.

Hemlock Hedge. No. 3.

11-12 ft. high, 8-12 ft. wide, 550 ft. long. \$16.00 per lineal foot, delivered, planted and guaranteed, within 15 miles, or packed F. O. B. cars Westbury.

The Junipers

Juniper, Common. *Juniperus, Communis* var., *Canadensis*.

Not everything will thrive in a hot, dry, sandy situation. The common Juniper will, and this makes it a valuable asset to Long Island planters. There are places, too, requiring a low-growing plant. This creates a carpet-like effect, three feet high. This, the Yew, Mugho Pine, and dwarf Spruce, are appropriate at drive entrances and junctures, where a view of approaching vehicles is essential.

8 in. high, 8-12 in. spr.....	200	75	6 00	40 00
1-1½ ft. high, 1-2 ft. spr.....	200	1 25	11 00	90 00

Juniper, Swedish. *J. communis*, var., *Suecica*.

1 ft. high.....	40	75	6 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	100	1 00	9 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	33	1 50	12 00	.....

Juniper, Chinese. Upright Form. *J. Chinensis*.

1 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	50 00
2-3 ft. high.....	20	1 25	10 00

Juniperus Stricta *Glauca*.

8-12 in. high.....	200	50	3 50
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Juniperus Pfitzeriana.

1½ ft. high.....	125	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high.....	25	2 25	20 00

Juniperus, Recurva *Squamata*.

1-2 ft. high, 1½-3 ft. spr.....	30	2 50	20 00
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Juniperus, Sabina *Tamariscifolia*.

6-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.....	60	50	4 50
1 ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.....	125	1 00	9 00	75 00

The Pines

Are you planning an extensive grove of White Pine? Try our two year transplanted trees. They will give you the same effect in four years as if you used trees a foot and a half high, and cost but a fraction as much.

They are just right to start a private nursery. Plant them in beds six feet wide, placing them a foot or fifteen inches apart each way or in rows for horse cultivation. You will then have a much larger quantity for planting two or three years hence and at much lower cost than if you depended upon buying them from nurseries. They take care of themselves. After the second year they will even shade out the weeds.

Pine, White. *Pinus Strobus*.

2-3 in high, 1 yr. seedling ... (\$2 per M)	40000	01	10	50
2-3 in. high, 2 yr. transp.... (\$18 per M)	70000	04	30	2 00
6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp (\$80 per M)	3000	15	1 20	10 00



WHITE PINE THREE TO FIVE FEET. We have grown White Pine by the thousand because the merits of the tree insures against any surplus. These trees show an annual growth of two to three feet. We have been transplanting every other tree this winter to provide the lower branches with light and air. Where they are allowed to crowd, the lower limbs have a tendency to die off. The important part of our story, however, is the rootpruning. A beautiful top has little value without a proper proportion of roots, and there is where our stock differs from the average. We can see the necessity of investing time and capital, running a rootpruner under the trees during the summer. The cost of each tree is thereby advanced a few cents, but that few cents gives you a tree that will thrive when transplanted and make a normal growth.

We are growing White Pine extensively because they will do the most to make all the year residence in the country more attractive. The ideal use for much Long Island land is for all the year residence for people of moderate means. There is need of evergreen foliage for windbreaks, boundary screen and to break the level sky line. White Pine will do this work to the greatest general satisfaction. It is the noblest evergreen tree of Eastern North America. If you think the White Pine will get too big for your situation we will show you the result of cutting them back in May and June. It makes ten buds for next year instead of five. Cutting in August or September is not so efficient.

THE INSERT IS A TWO YEAR TRANSPLANTED WHITE PINE. Colonize a hillside with it, six to twelve feet apart or if you have an abandoned field or an open area in the woodland made thin by dying chestnuts, plant Oak and Pine. The cost is trifling and in a few years you will have the most substantial composition possible. They cost \$18.00 per 1000.



WHITE PINE showing numerous hair-like roots, resulting from rootpruning and representing the extra value to you. The superiority of our trees consists of a ball large enough to carry the tree through a dry summer and the lot of fibres in the ball. It is the most important point for you to consider.



Our U-shaped rootpruner as it is drawn under pines and oak confining the roots to a limited area and encouraging a score of fibrous roots wherever a large root has been severed.



WHITE PINE SHOWING POOR ROOTS. There are but few small feeding roots in the ball, and unless frequent attention is given to watering the tree is liable to die. The White Pine will hang on to life even if it has very poor roots but the growth will be thin for several years.



WHITE PINE with poor roots three years after planting. This tree was delivered with ball and burlap, but the ball was too small and had only a few coarse roots. See page 45. It has made only one foot growth in three years and will take two more before it makes a normal growth of twenty inches.



A BLOCK OF WHITE PINE, ten to fourteen feet high, in our nursery. These have been growing in the nursery since 1904. They have been grown six feet apart and are now twelve feet apart. They have been rootpruned and are in perfect condition for transplanting. They will make a full rapid growth and not a short bunchy growth as with the tree on the left which has grown only one foot in three years and looks open, being less attractive than when planted, and will probably take two years more before it reaches a handsome appearance.



THE BLOCK OF PINES shown above had a crew of men working for a month digging trenches around and cutting the roots. It is expensive, but adds far more to the value of the tree to you than to the cost.



A LOAD OF WHITE PINES TEN FEET HIGH. Note the deep broad balls of earth which contain thousands of small feeding roots. These big evergreens are our most important contribution to the beauty, shelter and seclusion of country residences. You cannot afford to forget them when making up your planting lists.



WHITE PINE.—Hill planted with 2 year trees at \$18 per 1000. These were planted among the grass, blackberries, and golden rod and have taken care of themselves. We planted them in 1893 and they are now 30 feet high, big enough for saw-logs ten inches in diameter. The pines are the best landscape treatment, pine clad hills flanking the homestead and broad meadows between. Foresters recommend planting 6 to 10 feet apart to get clear lumber. For landscape planting they can be 10 to 20 feet apart. Have you a hill for which pines are the best treatment? If nature would plant oaks and pines, do likewise. We can supply you with the best stock to fit the conditions now, or a century hence.



BELT OF WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK.—This represents the ideal boundary for a great majority of places. The trees may be placed three or four rows deep spacing them six to twelve feet apart. Before they touch, they should be thinned out because the highest efficiency of the windbreak results from having several layers of foliage. If they are allowed to crowd, the lower foliage dies away, and permits free passage of sight, sound, wind and dust. Most people neglect thinning till the trees are damaged. The pictures in this catalog and in our evergreen catalogs will show how this transplanting can be safely done at any time of the year. You will have trees to plant on other portions of your grounds or to give away.



A load of White Spruce three feet high. Delivered this way they are sure to make a vigorous growth. For hedges plant 3ft. apart.

A BLOCK OF TEN THOUSAND WHITE SPRUCE planted in August 1911. These are in squares. They can be cultivated in both directions and also on the diagonal, reducing the cost of growing them to a minimum. The object, however, in planting them in squares, is to rootprune them in both directions. You are sure of getting plants of the highest quality and of uniform shape at the lowest price. They will not be thin and show that they have just been transplanted, but will make a dense growth the first year.

They will make handsome dense blue-green trees, best for narrow evergreen hedges, windbreaks, screen plantations and sea-shore planting. They can never be of better quality and we doubt if they will be as abundant and cheap in many years.

How many can you use now?



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. This is the type grown from seed; dense, broad and solid. They are excellent for general evergreen planting and appear to be particularly happy at the seaside.

SCOTCH PINE. We have a number of these trees that are not full because they have made a long annual growth which show the trunk between each year's strata of branches. Here is a bargain that you should investigate. They will give an immediate screen cheaply and you can put other trees in front of them for the permanent plantation.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	2000	\$ 30	\$ 2 50	\$ 22 00
2 ft. high.....	1500	60	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high.....	2000	1 25	9 00	80 00
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	1500	2 25	20 00	175 00

Our four to six feet pines represent the best possible quality. They have been repeatedly rootpruned. We dig them with large balls of earth, and as a result of rootpruning, the balls contain a lot of fibrous roots, not a few big roots. The trees will take hold and grow rapidly. As frequently grown, not rootpruned or not dug with as large a ball of earth, such trees make a short bunchy growth for two or three years before they get started. We have several thousands in these sizes, so you have a large stock to select from. We can show you large blocks transplanted last August, and every tree living.

5 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.....	1000	3 50	30 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	500	6 00	50 00	.....
7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	10 00	90 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	16 00	140 00	.....
9 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	100	16 00	140 00	.....
9 ft. high, 7 ft. spr.....	50	20 00	190 00	.....

There is a great need of boundary and screen foliage higher than the level of the eye. These trees are economical because they are wide and solid at the level of the eye, and this species makes a more rapid growth in width than any other. Therefore, they may be planted wide apart. Trenches were dug around these trees in July, 1910, and the roots cut giving them the best possible root system for transplanting.

At a lower price, a few trees can be selected which have made long annual growth of over two feet, showing a bare trunk between.

10 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	200	19 00	170 00	.....
10 ft. high, 8 ft. spr.....	180	22 00	200 00	.....
12 ft. high, 7 ft. spr.....	150	25 00	230 00	.....
12 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr.....	70	30 00	270 00	.....
14 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr.....	80	45 00	400 00	.....
16 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr.....	40	75 00	700 00	.....
18 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr.....	18	95 00	.....	.....
20 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr.....	20	110 00	.....	.....
22 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr.....	20	130 00	.....	.....
24 ft. high, 15-18 ft. spr.....	10	140 00	.....	.....
26 ft. high, 15-18 ft. spr.....	10	160 00	.....	.....
28 ft. high, 12-18 ft. spr.....	3	185 00

Trained White Pines.

7-9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr., 16 yrs. old.....	18	45 00	350 00
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Pine, Pitch. *Pinus rigida*.

1-3 in. high, 1 yr seedlings.... (\$20 per M)	1500	06	50	3 00
5-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp.... (\$85 per M)	5000	15	1 20	10 00
1 ft. high.....	400	40	3 50	30 00
2 ft. high.....	400	60	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high.....	100	1 50	10 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....

Pine, Scotch. *Pinus Sylvestris*.

If there is a faster growing evergreen, we are not familiar with it. It will grow two feet or more a season and under ordinary conditions. It has an unusually broad top, making it especially valuable as a windbreak or screen. This too, has reconciled itself to sand and salt air and happy groups can be made near the surf by using this with Pitch and Austrian Pine, White Spruce and Cedar.

4-8 in. high, 2 yr. transp.... (\$40 per M)	5000	07	60	5 00
1 ft. high.....	700	35	2 50	20 00



Firm the soil with the feet and the tree will probably take care of itself without further attention. A few furrows plowed once a year through your plantation will provide against fire.

Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak cover large areas on Long Island.

Fire destroys the humus or leafmold; prevents the White Oak, Scarlet Oak, Hickory, Pines and other trees, from making valuable timber or broad park like specimens. Keep out the fires and these species will make beautiful park scenery. You can find such examples at St. Joseph's Academy, Brentwood, or on the W. Bayard Cutting estate, Oakdale, Long Island.

Encourage the legislature to apply the fire warden system, which is reducing the fire losses in the Adirondacks. If the section men of the Long Island Railroad could be utilized by the fire warden, they would be an efficient and quickly available force. If the fires are kept out a few years, the country from Farmingdale and Amityville eastward, would become beautiful and attract a large population of commuters and farmers. The old time farmers despised the Scrub Oak land because it would not grow profitable crops of hay. It is good vegetable growing land. The vegetable growing region is the coastal plain and Long Island is the north end of it, nearest the greatest population, needing fresh suc-

culent vegetables. The growing season on Long Island is two hundred days between spring and autumn frosts, as long as Delaware. The land needs manure or clover plowed under. It needs water, which is abundant at thirty feet, profitably distributed by overhead pipes, as developed by the Skinner Irrigation Company, Troy, O. New York needs the vegetables. What will you do to encourage their growth on this land in place of forest fires and building lot speculation?



Our broad-shouldered Pines will immediately make screens for you. You did not come into the country to study your neighbor's architecture. We can help you attain your ideal; a lawn enclosed to frame its own beauty and the best of the scenery beyond.



A plantation of large Pines which we made to immediately shut out a disagreeable view of a railroad.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	500	\$ 70	\$ 6 00	\$ 45 00
3 ft. high.....	150	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	.....
5 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.....	100	2 50	20 00	.....

Our trees 6-8 feet high give the greatest bulk of pine foliage for the least investment. They may commence to fail when twenty feet high, and a few White or Red Pines may be planted between to make the permanent growth.

6 ft. high, 2-5 ft. spr.....	40	5 00	40 00	.....
7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	40	6 00	50 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	40	7 00	60 00	.....

Pine, Austrian. *P. Laricio*, var., *Austriaca*.

These are very broad and solid plants, especially suitable for seaside planting.

2-3 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings .. (\$18 per M)	7000	03	25	2 00
4-8 in. high, 2 yr. transp (\$70 per M)	8000	12	1 00	8 00
1 ft. high.....	3000	45	4 00	35 00
2 ft. high.....	175	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	100	4 50	40 00	.....
4 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.....	60	7 00	60 00	.....
5 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	60	9 00	80 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	30	18 00	160 00	.....
7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	15	20 00	.....	.....
8 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	12	25 00	.....	.....

Pine, Japanese Red. *P. densiflora*.

Described by Professor C. S. Sargent as the best foreign two-needled Pine. It resembles the Scotch Pine, but has darker foliage. It grows rapidly and should be included in plantations on the seashore and hills.

2-4 in. high, 2 yr. transp. (\$25 per M)	6000	04	40	3 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
6-8 ft. high, 3-6 ft. spr.....	20	5 00	40 00	.....

Pine, Korean. *P. Koraiensis*.

A handsome tree. Dense and symmetrical with edible seeds like hazel-nuts.

1-3 in. high, 1 yr seedlings.... (\$50 per M)	2000	10	75	6 00
6-12 in. high.....	90	75	6 00	.....
1 ft. high.....	30	1 00	8 00	.....
1½-2 ft. high	30	3 50	30 00	.....

Pine, Mugho or Mountain. *P. Montana*, var., *Mughus*.

A dwarf cushion shape bush which often grows three feet high and six feet wide.

3-4 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings .. (\$20 per M)	1000	05	40	3 00
10-18 in. high, 8-12 in. spr.....	500	1 00	7 50	60 00
1 ft. high, 1-1½ ft. spr.....	200	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....

Pine, Red or Norway. *P. resinosa*.

Michaux a French botanist says in 1819: "When young, the Red Pine has a beautiful aspect and its vegetation is always vigorous."

It is very rare in nurseries and you should get acquainted with it. Darker green than the Austrian Pine, but otherwise resembling it in symmetry and density. Native from Maine to Minnesota. For landscape planting as important as the white pine but of different character.

1-3 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings .. (\$10 per M)	43000	03	25	1 50
1 ft. high.....	1500	50	4 00	35 00
3 ft. high.....	35	2 50	20 00	.....
4-6 ft. high.....	15	10 00	90 00	.....
8-10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	10	23 00	.....	.....
12 ft. high, 7-8 ft. spr.....	2	45 00	.....	.....

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

Pine, Swiss Stone. <i>P. cembra</i> .	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-6 in. high.....	600	\$ 25	\$ 2 00	\$ 15 00
6-10 in. high.....	250	50	4 50	40 00
1½ ft. high.....	200	1 75	15 00	125 00
2 ft. high.....	150	2 25	20 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	80	3 50	30 00	.....
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	20	5 50	50 00	.....

Pine, Limber. <i>P. flexilis</i> .				
1-1½ ft. high.....	60	50	4 00	.....

Pine, Jack. <i>P. divaricata</i> , syn., <i>P. Banksiana</i> .				
4-8 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings.. (\$20 per M)	2000	04	30	2 50
1 ft. high.....	100	35	3 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	35	1 25	10 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	35	2 00	15 00	.....

Pinus Parviflora.				
1 in high, 1 yr. seedlings.....	500	10	75	5 00
1 ft. high.....	25	1 25	10 00	.....
2-2½ ft. high.....	25	2 50	20 00	.....
3-4 ft. high.....	12	3 50	30 00	.....

Pinus Massoniana.				
Irregular, picturesque trees, similar to the Austrian Pine, suitable for planting on sandy ground or seashore.				
2-5 in. high, 2 yr. transp.....	1000	08	70	6 00
2 ft. high.....	150	1 00	8 50	.....
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	100	4 50	40 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	40	8 00	70 00	.....

Pine, Jersey. <i>Pinus Virginiana</i> .				
6-12 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr.....	20	8 00	75 00	.....

Pine, Japanese Black. <i>Pinus Thunbergii</i> .				
2-4 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings.. (\$20 per M)	1300	05	40	3 00

Pine, Umbrella. <i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> .				
6-12 in. high.....	40	1 25	10 00	.....
1 ft. high.....	70	2 50	22 50	.....
1½ ft. high.....	45	3 00	27 50	.....
2-3 ft. high.....	50	3 50	30 00	.....
8-9 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	5	20 00	.....	.....

The Retinosporas
(Or Japanese Cypresses)

Retinospora Plumosa. *Chamaecyparis pisifera*, var., *plumosa*. Japanese Cypress.

We have a number of old Japanese Cypresses which will give very mature effect. They have excellent fibrous roots and will be moved with large balls of earth to insure successful transplanting. They should be placed in a position sheltered from high winds and kept watered and annually clipped.

We have a number of cheaper ones to be priced on selection, suitable for planting in the woods, where the Chestnuts have been taken out.

1-1½ ft. high.....	35	75	6 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	80	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	25	2 50	20 00	.....
8 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	8	10 00	.....	.....
10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	14	15 00	.....	.....
12-14 ft. high, 7-8 ft. spr.....	5	25 00	.....	.....



To plant, the tree is stood up on the truck and rolled into the hole. You will be surprised to see how quickly our men handle weights of several tons.



After the tree is straightened up and the canvas taken off, it is a simple matter to pack the earth around the roots and mulch it.

In the picture below the tree is slid out to the road and the team quickly pulls it up on a truck over a pair of roller skids. The trees are tipped back to go under wires and bridges.





Some of our large Pines screen the service entrance this way.



Boundaries like this can be planted from our nurseries at any time of the year. August and September is utilized by many people. They are on their country places to design the group as the trees arrive from day to day and to select additional material.

The planting is economical and successful.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Retinospora Plumosa Aurea. (Golden Japanese Cypress).				
1½ ft. high.....	50	\$ 60	\$ 5 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	30	1 25	10 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 8 ft. spr.....	4	25 00	.....	.....
Retinospora Squarrosa. (Blue Japanese Cypress)				
1-1½ ft. high.....	200	75	6 00	50 00
2 ft. high.....	150	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 ft. high.....	35	2 50	20 00	.....
8-10 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	8	18 00	.....	.....
Retinospora Filifera. (Thread-branched Japanese Cypress).				
1-1½ ft. high.....	50	1 25	10 00	.....
2-2½ ft. high.....	25	2 50	20 00	.....
Retinospora Obtusa. (Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress).				
3-6 in. high, 2 yr. transp.... (\$40 per M)	5000	08	60	5 00
1-1½ ft. high.....	60	50	4 00	.....
2-2½ ft. high.....	20	3 00	25 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	30	4 00	35 00	.....
4-5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	10	6 00	50 00	.....
Retinospora Obtusa Nana.				
6-10 in. high.....	200	1 00	7 50	.....
1-2 ft. high.....	50	2 50	.....	.....
Retinospora Obtusa Compacta.				
1½ ft. high.....	30	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	40	2 50	22 50	.....
Retinospora Obtusa Nana Gracilis.				
8-12 in. high.....	70	1 50	12 00	.....
1 ft. high.....	70	1 75	15 00	.....
Retinospora Obtusa Gracilis.				
1½ ft. high.....	50	1 25	10 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	100	1 50	12 50	.....

The Spruces

Spruce, White. *Picea alba*.

Our extraordinary stock of White Spruce cannot help but indicate enthusiasm and confidence, and our rates cannot help but excite interest. Aside from our stock and the price, the trees demand recognition for their cheerful color in the severest winters, their tolerance of unusual conditions, from a windy hilltop to surf-exposed situations. They grow exceptionally dense, bespeaking their value as windbreaks and they are harmonious with all evergreens of the Spruce and Fir type. The only mark against them is an occasional attack of red spider, which is not sufficiently serious to deter one from using them.

Do you wish a shelter belt near the seashore which will be drenched with salt spray in severe storms? The White Spruce will thank you for the opportunity to serve you. It will grow vigorously and keep its beautiful, blue foliage in good condition winter and summer. Do you need an evergreen windbreak or screen around the lawn, vegetable or flower garden? White Spruce will answer your purpose and ask only to be pruned to allow the lower branches plenty of sunshine. We know of no other opportunity to get such good and cheap evergreens, or to get them in such quantities. The White Spruce is far superior to the Norway Spruce because it does not get open and ragged as a result of winter killing.

1-2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.. (\$15 per M)	1500	04	30	2 00
2-4 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings.. (\$20 per M)	1500	05	40	3 00
2-5 in. high, 2 yr. transp.... (\$40 per M)	2500	07	60	5 00
8-12 in. high, 6-8 in. spr. (\$60 per M)	3500	12	1 00	8 00
1 ft. high..... (\$160 per M)	5000	25	2 00	18 00
1½ ft. high..... (\$225 per M)	11000	40	3 50	25 00



WIND BREAK OF WHITE SPRUCE ON DANA'S ISLAND. This famous arboretum grew many tender trees because this wind break was a protection against severe winds from Long Island Sound. The White Spruce delights to do this service. They are now magnificent specimens thirty-five feet high, clothed to the ground with luxuriant foliage even where exposed to salt spray and the sweep of winds across twenty miles of open water. The two trees in the foreground are the Douglas Spruce and the Colorado Blue Spruce.



The small picture in the corner shows the branching which occurs when a root is cut.

JAPANESE YEW, *Taxus cuspidata*. Thousands of dollars are worse than wasted importing English and Irish Yew which sooner or later get damaged by our climate, discouraging people from living in the country all the year. Some American nurserymen are lacking in knowledge and foresight in growing what is hardy. Importations should be mainly of stock native to climates like the climate here.

THE UPPER PICTURE IS DOUGLAS SPRUCE. We have thousands of the hardy Colorado variety that you should use.

THE LOWER PICTURE IS DWARF JAPANESE YEW. — Dark plants that will stay small.

WHITE SPRUCE. The upper picture shows long coarse roots. A ball of earth is not much good on such roots.

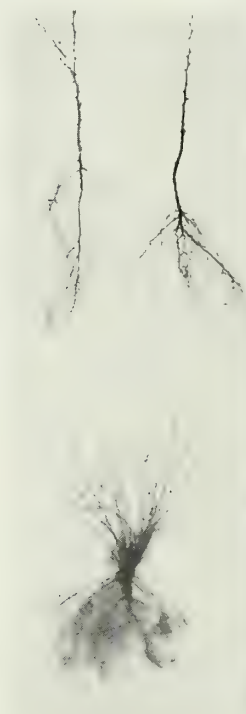
WHITE SPRUCE which has been rootpruned and transplanted three times.



ALTHEA. Almost as conspicuous rising out of the shrubbery border, as a marble statue. Its blooming period in August is one when there is but slight competition among flowering shrubs.



BUTTON BUSH. A dome of vegetation delightful in every detail. There could hardly be a shrub to meet the general demands more acceptably, even if it were made to order. Our stock is large; our price is low.



Top picture shows one-year **BARBERRY SEEDLINGS** at \$8 per thousand.

Plant them in your garden one foot apart and in two years you will have plants like the accompanying illustration worth \$18 per thousand.

They can be used in so many ways and to such decided advantage, it is surprising how soon you can use a thousand. You might just as well have the supply in your garden as to depend on the nurseryman.



DEUTZIA DETAIL. Every bush has myriads of these dainty bells and our strong plants will bloom the first season.



RED TWIG DOGWOOD. When considering the cost of a plant it is fully as important to note the spread as the height. As a rule very little is said about the spread for shrubs are usually grown close together and have a very limited spread. Not so with ours. Tall shrubs can be bought anywhere. Broad shrubs may require an exhaustive search. We have them and at about the same price.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....(\$350 per M)	10000	\$ 65	\$ 6 00	\$ 40 00
2½ ft. high.....(\$450 per M)	2500	75	7 00	60 00
3 ft. high.....	800	1 50	12 50	.....
4 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	25	5 00	45 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	20	8 00	70 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	15	20 00	.....	.....
10 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	10	32 00	280 00	.....
12 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr.....	12	45 00	400 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.....	10	55 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Norway. *P. excelsa*.

4-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings... (\$9 per M)	3000	02	1 25	1 00
1 ft. high.....	150	25	2 00	15 00
2 ft. high.....	600	40	3 50	30 00
3 ft. high.....	600	1 00	8 50	80 00
4 ft. high.....	300	2 00	17 50	125 00

Our trees six feet high will make an excellent screen higher than the level of the eye. They will keep in good condition if pruned to keep the foliage dense.

6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	100	5 00	40 00	275 00
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	15	15 00	100 00	.....
10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	8	20 00	.....	.....
12 ft. high, 5-9 ft. spr.....	10	24 00	200 00	.....
14 ft. high, 8-9 ft. spr.....	10	30 00	250 00	.....
16 ft. high, 8 ft. spr.....	5	35 00	300 00	.....
18 ft. high, 10 ft. spr.....	4	55 00	.....	.....
20 ft. high, 10 ft. spr.....	3	65 00	.....	.....
22 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr.....	14	75 00	.....	.....
25-26 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr.....	6	90 00	.....	.....
27-30 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr. 24 yrs. old...	5	100 00	.....	.....
31 ft. high, 12-15 ft. spr.....	2	115 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Conical Norway. *P. excelsa*, var., *conica*.

A semi-dwarf dense variety which we have trimmed to uniform size. Suitable for formal planting.

1½ ft. high.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
4-6 ft. high.....	10	8 00	50 00	.....
8-10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr. 20 yrs. old.....	15	25 00	200 00	.....
10 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	8	28 00	250 00	.....

Spruce, Maxwell's Dwarf Norway. *P. excelsa*, var., *Maxwelli*.

6-9 in. high, 8-12 in. spr.....	70	1 25	10 00	.....
1 ft. high, 1 ft. spr.....	60	2 00	17 50	.....

Spruce, Remont's Dwarf Norway. *P. excelsa*, var., *Remonti*.

6-12 in. high.....	100	1 00	9 00	75 00
1-1½ ft. high.....	100	1 50	12 50	85 00

Spruce, Alcock's. *P. bicolor*, syn., *Alcockiana*.

The underside of the foliage is bluer than the Colorado Blue Spruce, and it is therefore worth planting for the cheerful gleam of the foliage.

1-1½ ft. high.....	40	75	6 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	60	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	80	2 50	20 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	45	4 00	30 00	.....
5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	30	5 00	40 00	.....
7-8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	18	10 00	90 00	.....
9-10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	7	18 00	160 00	.....

Spruce, Oriental. *P. orientalis*.

6-12 in. high.....	700	25	2 00	15 00
1 ft. high.....	800	75	6 00	50 00
2 ft. high.....	15	1 50	12 50	.....



Unloading large Pines. We have shipped from our nurseries scores of carloads. They grow rapidly after planting. We have done the waiting and preparing in a wholesale way, and you get economical, quick results.



A single Cedar or other evergreen twenty-five feet high can be shipped as readily as a carload. Many people think they must go without big trees and wait fifteen years to achieve their landscape ideal when an investment of \$50.00 may accomplish it immediately.



White Spruce as it grows on the coast of Maine, dense and picturesque. It will do the same on the coast of Long Island, for it delights to be drenched by salt fog. A good example of this can be seen on the grounds of Mr. J. D. Cheever, Wave Crest, Far Rockaway.



This is the controlling factor in over 95 per cent. of the nursery business and trees larger than a size shipped in boxes are burned up. We grow trees fifteen feet wide that save you fifteen years waiting as compared with the sizes that must be shipped in a box three feet wide. Our trees have big mass of fibrous roots while the roots crowded into a box may not be as good.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	15	\$16 00	\$150 00	.....
8 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.	15	25 00	200 00	.....
11 ft. high, 7 ft. spr.	5	35 00	.....	.....
12-14 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.	6	45 00	.....	.....
22 ft. high, 10 ft. spr.	1	100 00	.....	.....
25 ft. high, 11 ft. spr., 35 yrs. old.	1	145 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Koster's Colorado Blue. *P. pungens*, var., *glauca* Kosteri. Grafted trees.

8-12 in. high.	250	80	7 00	60 00
1 ft. high.	400	1 25	10 00	90 00
1½ ft. high.	500	1 75	15 00	140 00
2 ft. high.	300	3 50	30 00	200 00
3 ft. high.	200	5 00	45 00	400 00
4 ft. high, 2½-4 ft. spr.	150	7 00	65 00	550 00
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	60	12 00	110 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	35	20 00	180 00	.....
7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	30	25 00	220 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	15	40 00	.....	.....
9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	15	45 00	.....	.....
10-12 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.	10	50 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Colorado Blue. *P. pungens*, var., *glauca*. Selected Blue. Dense and symmetrical.

8-12 in. high.	500	50	4 00	35 00
1 ft. high.	250	1 25	10 00	90 00
1½ ft. high.	350	1 75	15 00	125 00
2 ft. high.	300	3 00	27 50	225 00
3 ft. high.	150	5 00	45 00	400 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	50	6 00	55 00	.....
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	30	10 00	90 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	20	20 00	180 00	.....
7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	8	25 00	.....	.....
8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.	5	40 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Colorado. Medium Blue. *P. pungens*.

8-12 in. high.	1200	35	3 00	25 00
1 ft. high.	500	1 00	9 00	80 00
1½ ft. high.	500	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high.	275	2 50	22 50	180 00
3 ft. high.	250	4 50	40 00	300 00
4 ft. high.	50	5 50	50 00	.....

Spruce, Colorado. Sage Green. *P. pungens*.

This is a sturdy tree especially suitable for seaside planting. We offer broad compact specimens with good roots. The color is not as conspicuous as the other forms. It has a distinct bluish cast, making a pleasant contrast with other foliage.

8-12 in. high.	700	40	3 50	30 00
1 ft. high.	900	75	6 00	50 00
1½ ft. high.	1000	90	8 00	70 00
2 ft. high.	450	1 50	12 50	100 00
2½ ft. high.	400	2 00	17 50	150 00
3 ft. high.	300	3 00	25 00	200 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	50	5 00	40 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	15	12 00	100 00	.....
8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.	10	25 00	225 00	.....

Spruce, Englemann's. *P. Englemanni*.

1 ft. high.	200	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high.	20	3 00	27 50	.....
3 ft. high.	15	6 00	50 00	.....
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	18	8 00	70 00	.....

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	10	\$16 00	.....	.....
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	1	18 00	.....	.....
Spruce, Tiger Tail. <i>P. polita</i> .				
8-12 in. high.....	200	50	4 00	35 00
2-3 ft. high.....	35	2 00	15 00	.....

Spruce, Douglas. *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*.

This is a rapid growing tree of cheerful bluish green foliage which has shown no defects. As it gains one and a half feet per year, it strongly recommends itself to all planters. If you are considering an evergreen hedge, an extensive grove, or belt of evergreens or a private nursery, we strongly recommend that you try several hundred of the trees six inches to two feet high.

1-2 in. high, 1 yr seedlings... (\$35 per M)	7500	06	50	4 00
6-12 in. high, 3 yr. transp... (\$120 per M)	8000	20	1 80	15 00
1 ft. high..... (\$180 per M)	3000	30	2 50	20 00
1½ ft. high..... (\$200 per M)	3000	35	3 00	25 00
2 ft. high.....	1300	75	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high.....	330	2 00	17 50	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	380	3 00	25 00	.....
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	300	5 00	40 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr	200	8 00	70 00	.....
7 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr	100	9 00	80 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr	60	16 00	150 00	.....
9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr	40	20 00	175 00	.....
10 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr	40	30 00	250 00	.....
12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr	20	35 00	.....	.....
14 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr	5	45 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Blue Douglas. *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, var., *glauca elegans*. Grafted.

2½-3 ft. high.....	15	3 00	25 00	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	10	5 00	40 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	25	12 00	100 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	10	18 00	.....	.....
10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr	10	22 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Blue Douglas. *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, var., *glauca*. Not Grafted.

1½ ft. high.....	120	60	5 00	40 00
2 ft. high.....	40	1 25	10 00	.....
2½ ft. high.....	130	2 00	17 50	150 00
3 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	30	4 00	35 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	5	10 00	.....	.....
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	5	20 00	.....	.....

The Yews

Yew, Japanese. *Taxus cuspidata*.

Realizing that this can fill every function in our landscape that the English Yew does in Europe, we have used all the methods of working up a stock from seed, cuttings, and grafts. For the future, we have a much larger quantity than offered here. We recommend you to buy a few, even of the smaller sizes, so that you may be able to show specimens of a plant which later will become very popular.

6-12 in. high.....	1000	75	7 00	60 00
1-1½ ft. high.....	150	2 00	15 00	.....
1½-2 ft. high.....	100	3 00	25 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	150	4 00	35 00	.....
2½ ft. high.....	75	5 00	45 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	50	6 00	55 00	.....

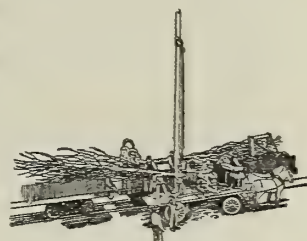
Yew, Dwarf Japanese. *T. cuspidata*, var., *brevifolia*.

Compact, little bunches of black green foliage of irregular and picturesque outline, ultimately becoming two and a half feet high and five or more feet wide.



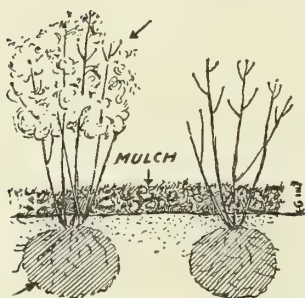
"We cannot have a big tree for \$75 because we are too far for auto delivery and do not need a carload" is the inaccurate decision of some people. A single tree twenty-five feet high fifteen feet spread of roots and branches can be safely shipped 1000 miles. Others think they cannot have big trees without having us ship a tree mover and move in large trees from the vicinity. They hesitate to do this, because of the trouble or the expense of freight for getting the mover. Or they wait to get their neighbors to share the expense of freight on the tree mover.

Two or three trees can be shipped this way and make as wide a shade and as tall a group as if one tree were moved thirty feet high and thirty feet spread.



Unloading Pin Oak and Maple eight inches in diameter, thirty feet high, fifteen feet spread of roots and branches. This was part of a shipment of many carloads to decorate the Convention Hall of the Democratic National Convention. The trees were delivered five days after receipt of the order. To unload, a pole was rigged beside the car, the trees lifted by tackle and team,

and swung around to benches on a truck. We also sent a tree-mover for handling the larger trees. You need not hesitate to order large trees because of distance. The freight on a carload may be but twenty-five to fifty dollars and you will get four to twelve trees that save you ten to fifteen years. You can unload and plant them with local men and equipment or we will send a foreman to help.



The requirements for Azalea are the same as for Rhododendrons, a heavy mulch all the year. If the ball of the peaty, Holland soil gets dry on Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Boxwood, Magnolias, etc., it does not readily get moist again. The water you put on the bed goes down past the ball and the plant suffers or dies. Dig down and see if this is not the case. Is the ground dry and bare in midsummer? Do the leaves have brown spots on in August? Then your Azaleas are not getting all they deserve. Prepare a section of the shrub plantation for Azaleas and they will reward you with flowers both dainty, brilliant and beautiful from April till July. They want aerated soil, leaf-mould and moisture.

You can let us select a series of Azaleas to plant along a woodland drive.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

Most useful for planting at the edge of Rhododendron beds, and at the foundation of a house or to mix with other evergreens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8-12 in. high, 6-10 in. spr.....	250	\$ 75	\$ 6 00	\$ 50 00
1 ft. high, 8-15 in. wide.....	200	2 25	20 00	150 00
1½ ft. high, 1-2 ft. spr.....	100	2 75	25 00	225 00
2 ft. high.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....

Yew, Spreading. *T. repandens.*

Of the same size and used for the same purpose as the last. The foliage arches gracefully down.

8-12 in. high, 8-12 in. spr.....	100	1 50	12 50	70 00
1-1½ ft. high, 12-15 in. spr.....	100	2 50	22 50	150 00

Yew, Golden English. *T. baccata*, var., *elegantissima*.

2-3 ft. high.....	16	3 00	25 00	.....
4 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	10	15 00	130 00	.....
5-6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr., 20 yrs. old.....	10	20 00	180 00	.....

Yew, Canadian. *T. Canadensis.*

8-12 in. high, 8-18 in. spr.....	50	75	6 00	.....
1-1½ ft. high, 1½-3 ft. spr.....	50	3 00	20 00

Deciduous Shrubs

Andromeda Recurva.

3-4 ft. high.....	30	60	5 00
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Almond, Pink Double Flowering.

10-15 in. high.....	500	20	1 80	15 00
2½ ft. high.....	15	40	3 00

The Altheas

(Or Rose of Sharon)

Althea (Rose of Sharon) *Hibiscus Syriacus*.

There is scarcely anything that is as attractive and showy in late summer as Althea, especially the pure white varieties. They are quite as acceptable in August as the Spireas are in May. They will grow 10 ft. high and should be located back of other shrubs.

Admiral Dewey, Double White, 1-1½ ft. high, cut back, twice transp.....	100	35	3 00	25 00
Jeanne de Arc, Double White, 1-1½ ft. high cut back, twice transp.....	345	35	3 00	25 00
Jeanne de Arc, Double White, 3-4 ft. high	100	25	2 00	15 00
Anemonæ flora, 1-2 ft. high, cut back, twice transp.....	190	35	3 00	25 00
Anemonæ flora, 3-4 ft. high.....	75	25	2 00	15 00
Rubis, 3 ft. high.....	50	25	2 00	.....

Aralia Pentaphylla.

2 ft. high.....	60	25	2 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	100	35	3 00	.....

The Azaleas

(See also page 43)

Azalea, Flame. *Azalea lutea*, syn., *calendulacea*.

1 ft. high.....	50	60	5 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	30	1 25	10 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	15	4 50	40 00	.....



CORNUS MAS OR CORNELIAN CHERRY. Clusters of yellow blossoms early in April. An unusual shrub growing twelve feet high, and having no points open to criticism. In September, the cranberry-like fruits are very attractive.



ELÆAGNUS UMBELLATA. This is rather a sprawly and ungainly shrub, which, however, may be kept in shape by pruning. Grows twelve feet high. The berries are edible after frost.



WHITE FRINGE. Our stock of this is of the best possible quality, with an abundance of fibrous roots. It is native of New Jersey and is one of the many native plants not sufficiently appreciated.



WHITE FRINGE. This makes a broad and dignified plant about twelve feet high. It is a rare and unusual shrub that you will be proud to possess. The picture shows it on the entrance drive through the woods on the Bayard Cutting estate, Oakdale, L. I. The situation here is moist woodland, and those having such conditions could appropriately use it in quantity. The small picture shows detail of the flowers which are pure white. The long slender petals appear as if cut from tissue paper.



AMERICAN HAZELNUT. These bear when only one and a half feet high.



The first conspicuous berries are those of the Upright Honeysuckle which thickly cover the plant in July and August. The birds feast on them. They are like currants thickly clustered along the branches. If you wish to plant groups of berry-bearing shrubs to attract the birds write us and we will advise you what will fit your conditions.



Row of *Hydrangea paniculata* in our nursery.



Specimen of two year shrub, from cutting. Thrifty and vigorous. Effective results are only one year off, when such stock is utilized.



COMMON LILAC. A few plants will fill the dooryard with their peculiar fragrance. When lilacs are starved they keep bravely on in spite of neglect and reward you with fragrant blooms and a short growth. Do not count on them to quickly make shrubs seven feet high for screens.



SPRAY OF LEAVES OF THE JAPANESE MAPLE. This little gem of the plant world suitable for situations where viewed close by. The twigs are brittle and should not be out on a lawn where it is liable to be broken by a lawn mower, and too choice to be crowded.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Azalea, Ghent. *A. pontica*. Named varieties.

30 Daviesii (White)	15 Rustica Flore Plena Aida
15 Geant des Batailles Deep Red)	20 Occidentalis (White)
15 Raphael de Smet(Double White, Rose Tinted)	15 Nancy Waterer (Bright Yellow)
20 Sang de Gentbrugge (Deep Red(Crimson)	20 Ignea Nova (Bright Violet Red)
10 Cardinal (Red)	20 Coccinea Speciosa (Orange Red)
10 Aurora de Roijghem	20 Bouquet de Flore (Soft Rose)
15 in. high.....	25 Ledifolia Alba (Pure White)
2 ft. high.....	
	Quan. Each Per 10 Per 100
	90 \$ 1 00 \$ 8 50
	15 1 25 10 00

Azalea, Pinxter Flower. *A. nudiflora*.

8-15 in. high.....	450	50	4 50
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Azalea, Swamp. *A. viscosa*.

2 ft. high.....	30	75	6 00
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Azalea, Arborescens.

1 ft. high.....	50	50	4 00
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Azalea, Chinese. *A. mollis*.

1 ft. high.....	100	60	5 00	45 00
1½ ft. high.....	50	80	6 00
2-3 ft. high.....	100	1 00	8 50

Azalea, Kaempferi.

1 ft. high.....	50	1 50	12 50
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Azalea, Yodogama.

1-1½ ft. high.....	90	1 50	12 50
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Azalea, Southern. *A. vaseyi*.

1 ft. high.....	100	50	4 00
1½ ft. high.....	15	1 00	9 00
2 ft. high.....	25	1 25	10 00

The Barberries

Barberry, Japanese. *Berberis Thunbergii*.

No plant is more generally useful than this. It is harmonious everywhere. There is nothing better where a low mass of dense foliage is required and you get a gorgeous coloring in the fall and scarlet berries all winter as additional attractions. As a hedge it is becoming more and more popular.

3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings ... (\$8 per M)	25000	02	15	1 00
1 ft. high.....	1340	20	1 50	12 00
1½ ft. high.....	3500	25	2 00	18 00
2 ft. high.....	4000	30	2 25	20 00

Barberry, Common. *B. vulgaris*.

This is similar to the foregoing except that it grows much taller. It makes a dense bush six feet high and the branches are inclined to droop giving it a very graceful appearance. The berries are one of its important features.

2 ft. high.....	125	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	50	25	2 00	.....

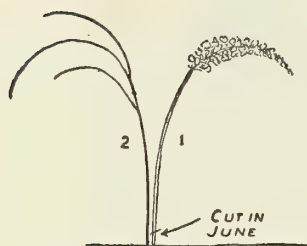
Barberry, Purple. *B. vulgaris*, var., *purpurea*.

2 ft. high.....	25	30	2 50
3 ft. high.....	15	40	3 00



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Bayberry. A drought resister of the highest value. Use it to cover dry hills, road banks, sand dunes or bluffs on Long Island Sound. Plant the one year seedlings and they will take care of themselves. They have a reputation of being difficult to transplant, but if you start with this size you will have no trouble. The valleys on the north slope of Long Island were filled with sand and then washed out later, leaving a narrow strip of dry sand. This dry strip is now the most popular building site around Brookville, Mill Neck, Cold Spring Harbor, etc. People ask why they cannot have as good a lawn as on the rock or clay subsoils of the mainland or on the soils of the other parts of Long Island. The best lesson can be drawn from the abandoned farmland on these sandy strips. They have grown up with Bayberry, Cedar, Sumach, Sweet Fern, and Oak. Study these and reproduce the best features on your lawn. Plant the one year seedling Bayberry at \$15.00 per thousand, two feet apart.



Pruning flowering shrubs. Cut away the older branches (1) in June or July after they have flowered. This causes a vigorous growth (2) for next year.

It makes a long, arching branch that is most graceful. Few people think of pruning in June just after the shrubs are in bloom, but it is recommended by the best authorities.

The same rule "prune after flowering" holds with the late flowering shrubs as Hydrangeas, and Althea. After flowering, with them, means any time between September and May. They make a long new growth during the summer which blooms during August.

Thinning out the shrubs is one important operation, usually neglected. "Plant thick—thin quick" applies to shrubs as well as to shade trees and evergreens. If the shrubs have been planted from four to six feet apart, thinning should be done in two or three years. That is just the time the new plantation looks complete, and the owner does not think of thinning out until several years later. Then the shrubs have grown tall and bare at the base. Removing them makes an ugly black hole that takes several months to fill. It is best to go over the place at least once a year and mark what to thin out. The surplus may be used for new plantations, given away or destroyed.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Bayberry. (Wax Myrtle) *Myrica cerifera*.

Have you ever seen the wild growth of Bayberry and Red Cedar? They make the most beautiful landscape compositions on Long Island hills and sea-shore. Bayberry is not abundant in nurseries, and this low-priced stock gives you the opportunity to cover a dry hill and save a large expense in trying to grow grass.

For a drought resister, try these small plants. They will cover a sandy bank far more beautifully than grass or other shrubs which look unhappy in dry weather. The pearly gray berries are beautiful in winter.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-12 in. high. 1 yr. seedlings (\$15 per M).	20000	04	30	\$ 2 00
1 ft. high.....	135	30	2 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	50	50	4 50	.....

Button Bush. *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

The number of shrubs blooming in July is very limited. Button Bush is one of them. The pure white pendant balls are always admired, but not more so than the shiny foliage and the excellent form of the bush. This adapts itself to low ground. We have a good stock at extremely low rates.

2 ft. high.....	165	15	1 25	10 00
3 ft. high.....	20	20	1 50	12 00
4 ft. high.....	90	25	2 00	18 00

Catalpa Bungei. Bush Form. Sheared Domes.

3 ft. high.....	25	50	4 00
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Corchorus Japonica, syn., *Kerria Japonica*, *flore pleno*.

1½-2 ft. high.....	50	30	2 50
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The Deutzias

Deutzia Crenata, *flore pleno*.

The double white flowers tinged with pink appear in June. It will make a bush six to twelve feet high.

1 ft. high.....	500	10	75	6 00
2 ft. high.....	400	15	1 20	10 00
3 ft. high.....	100	20	1 80	15 00
4 ft. high.....	45	30	2 50	20 00
5 ft. high.....	100	35	3 00	25 00

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

3 ft. high.....	75	20	1 80	15 00
4 ft. high.....	70	25	2 00	18 00

Deutzia, Gracilis.

We will call this a little gem because when in flower it is a mass of pure white. It is a dwarf variety growing two feet high and should be kept in the foreground of shrubbery plantings.

8-12 in. high.....	500	20	1 50	12 00
1-1½ ft. high.....	150	25	2 00	18 00

Deutzia, Lemoine.

1 ft. high.....	70	20	1 80	.....
2 ft. high.....	30	30	2 50	.....

The Dogwoods

(Not including the white dogwood. See page 3.)

Dogwood, Red-Twigged. *Cornus alba*, var., *Siberica*.

You will recognize this by its carmine bark in winter. The contrast is severe but still harmonious. The foliage is always healthy and the pearly berries in September are a pleasing adjunct. This will make a bush six feet high and six feet wide.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	250	\$ 12	\$1 00	\$ 8 00
2 ft. high.....	500	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	125	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	125	35	3 00	25 00
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	300	50	4 00	30 00

Dogwood, Red-Twigged. *C. sanguinea*.

Same as the above excepting that the bark is darker red. Some people can see beauty in a landscape all winter. Others need a bright feature to attract their attention. There are gray and sloppy days in winter when all looks brown and uninteresting about a country place as usually planted. The addition of a group of Red-Twigged Dogwood, a bank of Japanese Barberry with coral red berries, a group of Pines and Spruces with cheerful blue-green foliage, will add a smile to the gloomiest landscape.

3 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.....	150	35	3 00	25 00
5 ft. high.....	100	50	4 00	30 00

Dogwood, Yellow-Twigged. *C. stolonifera*, var., *lutea*.

As the foregoing are conspicuous for their red bark, this is conspicuous for its yellow bark. It will form a broad bush about four feet high.

1½ ft. high.....	100	20	1 80	15 00
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Dogwood, Panicked. *C. paniculata*, syn., *candidissima*.

2 ft. high.....	75	25	2 00
3 ft. high.....	50	30	2 50

Dogwood, Cornelian Cherry. *C. mas*, syn., *C. mascula*.

Probably this is the first conspicuous flowering tree or bush in spring. It has a profusion of small yellow flowers giving a general effect similar to Forsythia. In September it produces berries almost as large as an Oxheart Cherry.

6-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.....	200	25	2 00	15 00
3-4 ft. high.....	25	40	3 50	.....

Dogwood. *C. officinalis*.

A new and rare species from Japan, resembling the Cornelian Cherry in every respect except that it blooms about a week earlier, being in bloom the first warm days the latter part of March or early April.

6-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.....	500	20	1 80	12 00
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Elder, Common. *Sambucus Canadensis*.

4 ft. high.....	25	50	4 00
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Elder, Golden. *S. nigra*, var., *aurea*.

3-4 ft. high.....	25	30	2 50
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Elder, Red-Berried. *S. racemosus*.

2-3 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00	15 00
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Elæagnus Umbellata. (Silver Thorn).

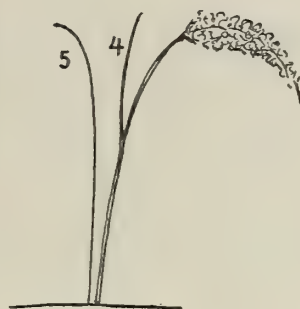
Thrives well at the seashore and appears to have the ability, like clover, to get nitrogen from the air.

We recommend this for dry situations. In November the branches are covered with small red berries, and enjoyed by both the birds and children. The foliage is a most pleasing green and silvery underneath.

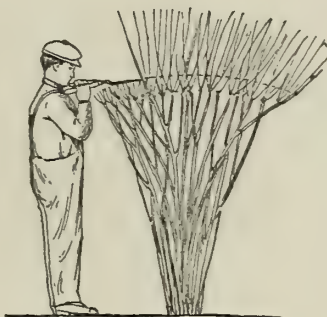
4 ft. high.....	160	45	4 00	30 00
5 ft. high.....	125	60	5 00	40 00

Elæagnus Longipes.

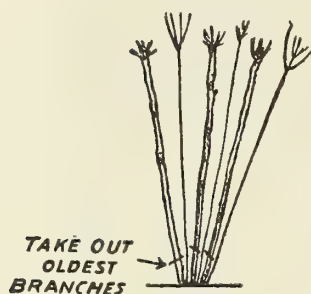
2 ft. high.....	30	35	3 00
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If you neglected to prune in June, the new shoots (5) from the base are less vigorous, sharing the vitality of the plant with the side shoots (4) from the old flowering branch, and the bush is not as arching and graceful.



Trimming Shrubs to balloon shapes. The wrong way to trim flowering shrubs. Destroys 90 per cent. of the flowers. If your shrubs have been trimmed this way for many years you hesitate to correct the mistake. There are two ways to get back to the right method: First, cut the shrub to the ground. You lose the blossoms for that year. This is not serious if you do it on part only. You then get vigorous graceful arching branches.



The next way is to cut out the oldest and largest branches at the ground and every year continue the process. This allows vigorous new branches to come up from the base.

This method keeps the shrubs from getting too high or too wide, the object many have in trimming to the balloon shape.



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Exochorda. Big white flowers like the *Syringa* or *Mock Orange*. It has been rather rare heretofore as it is difficult to propagate from cuttings. We have a few good plants and we advise you to get acquainted with it. It will make a conspicuous white effect, closely following the *Magnolia* and preceding the *Syringa* and *Snowball*.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Euonymus Americanus. Strawberry Tree.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ ft. high.....	10	\$ 30	\$ 2 50
2 ft. high.....	15	50	4 00

Euonymus Atropurpurea.

2½ ft. high.....	100	40	3 00	25 00
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Euonymus, Cork-bark. *Euonymus alatus*.

2 ft. high.....	15	1 75	15 00
3 ft. high.....	15	2 00	17 50

Exochorda Grandiflora. (Pearl Bush).

This belongs to the *Spirea* family and is just as showy. The bush is covered in May, with white flowers. It is advisable to locate it back of plants of the *Barberry* type as it is inclined to be thin at the base.

1 ft. high.....	200	25	2 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	60	30	2 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	125	40	3 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	40	50	4 00	.....

The Forsythias

(Or Golden Bells)

Forsythia Fortunei. (Golden Bell).

This is always admired for its mass of yellow in early spring. Aside from its flowering tendencies, we desire to remind our customers of its healthy foliage, strong and graceful growth, and its ability to thrive in shady locations.

2 ft. high.....	50	15	1 20	.....
3 ft. high.....	400	25	2 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	15	40	3 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	30	50	4 00	.....

Forsythia Suspensa. (Golden Bell).

2 ft. high.....	200	15	1 20	10 00
3 ft. high.....	200	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.....	150	35	3 00	20 00
5 ft. high.....	100	40	3 50	25 00

Forsythia Viridissima.

2 ft. high.....	160	15	1 20	10 00
3 ft. high.....	300	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.....	100	35	3 00	20 00
5 ft. high.....	100	40	3 50	25 00

Fringe, White. *Chionanthus Virginica*.

It is not often a nurseryman can offer a rare tree like this in quantity. There happened to be a good seed crop seven years ago, and we have a very fine lot of plants, giving you a chance to make a new feature in a belt of shrubbery.

White Fringe makes a sturdy, thick trunked small tree with large dark green foliage like an *India rubber* plant. In early June, it is covered with clusters of flowers as if delicate white lace were hung from branch to branch.

2 ft. high.....	500	40	3 50	25 00
3 ft. high.....	155	75	6 00	50 00

Fringe, Purple. *Rhus Cotinus*.

1 ft. high.....	200	25	2 00	18 00
2 ft. high.....	7	30	2 50	.....

Hazelnut, American. *Corylus Americana*.

Grows native in sterile portions of Long Island because it is able to withstand the dry conditions. It seldom fails to produce a good crop of tasty nuts. You can use it in a border of shrubs or as a cover to help plantations of *Oak*, *Pine* and

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Hickory. It holds leafmold and keeps the ground more moist. Plant the small size two feet apart.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp. . . . (\$35 per M)	2500	\$ 06	\$ 50	\$ 4 00
1-1½ ft. high.	200	20	1 50	12 00
2-3 ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.	400	25	2 00	15 00

Hercules Club. (Angelica Tree). <i>Aralia spinosa</i> .				
4-6 ft. high.	40	50	4 00	.....

Honeysuckle, Upright. *Lonicera Tatarica*.
We could not mention a more sturdy grower than the bush Honeysuckle. It grows eight feet high. It is acceptable for its pink flowers in May and also for its red transparent berries in July, and will qualify for the taller portions of your shrubbery. One of the first shrubs to leaf out in spring, being bright green the last week in April at least a week and a half in advance of most others.

2 ft. high.	250	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.	75	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.	100	35	2 50	20 00
5 ft. high.	60	50	4 00	35 00
6 ft. high.	80	1 00	8 00	.....
7 ft. high.	20	1 00	9 00	.....

Honeysuckle, Fragrant. *L. fragrantissima*.
In December and January of the past winter, this shrub was in bloom. Its spicy fragrance adds attraction to the cream colored flowers. It has another interesting winter quality, holding its bright green foliage until Christmas.

1 ft. high.	200	20	1 50	.....
2 ft. high.	160	30	2 50	.....

Honeysuckle, Fly. *L. gracilipes*, syn., *Phylomelae*.
The little pink pendant flowers are very pretty late in April. It comes out in foliage at the same time, being two weeks in advance of most other shrubs.

2 ft. high.	100	25	2 00	.....
3 ft. high.	50	35	3 00	.....
4 ft. high.	100	50	4 50	35 00

Lonicera Morrowi.				
3 ft. high.	75	35	3 00	.....
4 ft. high.	85	40	3 50	.....

Lonicera Ruprechtiana.				
2-3 ft. high.	30	35	3 00	.....

Hypericum Densiflorum.				
1 ft. high.	45	25	2 00	.....
2 ft. high.	25	35	3 00	.....

Horse-Chestnut, Dwarf. <i>Æsculus parviflora</i> , syn., <i>Æ. Pavia macrostachya</i> .				
1½ ft. high.	10	60	5 00	.....
2½ ft. high.	20	75	6 00	.....

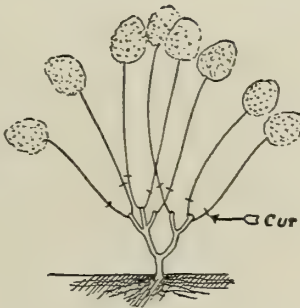
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.
This is the most common variety with white flowers in panicles ten inches long and eight inches wide, blooming in August. It is not the Hydrangea grown in tubs or in the open ground near the seashore, which has pink or blue flowers in broad flat clusters. The latter is Hydrangea Otaska and it may be obtained of florists.

2 ft. high.	100	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.	500	30	2 50	20 00

Hydrangea Paniculata, var., *tardiva*. Late Flowering Type.
Wild form of the above with smaller and more open flower heads. It is a graceful shrub that should be extensively planted with other shrubs to lighten up the



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Red-berried Elder. Perhaps in the Adirondacks or similar regions you have seen brilliant scarlet berries in July. It is the Red-berried Elder, *Sambucus racemosus*.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Pruning is on the same principle as the grape. Cut back each branch to spurs with two or three buds, then there are only a few vigorous shoots and these have large clusters of flowers, otherwise the flowers are small and insignificant. If you wish a taller shrub, it can be allowed to grow up taller, but the same method of cutting should be followed. The Hydrangea is an especially thirsty plant and will thank you to have the hose turned on three or four times in July and August.



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Ilex Verticillata or Black Alder. A plant of the Holly family, very conspicuous in autumn and winter.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

comparatively dull season of August and September. By cutting back the bushes in May, they will bloom in September rather than August.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 ft. high.....	100	\$ 30	\$ 2 50	\$ 20 00
4 ft. high.....	55	40	3 50	.....

Hydrangea Paniculata, var., *praecox*, syn., *acuminata*. Early Flowering Type.
2 ft. high..... 70 25 2 00

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis.
1 ft. high..... 70 30 2 50

Indian Currant. (Coral Berry). *Symphoricarpus. vulgaris*

This forms a low growing plant three feet high which could be planted in front of other shrubbery to advantage or planted in any location where a high growth is not essential. The branches are long and wiry and when laden with coral berries in the fall become pendulous and graceful.

1 ft. high.....	150	10	75	6 00
2 ft. high.....	200	12	1 00	8 00

Ilex Verticillata. (Black Alder).

To get the red berries, have a quantity of these so as to be sure to have some of the berry-bearing form. This is the shrub which you see in the damp ground with brilliant Holly-like berries in October. It grows about five feet high, and has black bark. You can easily collect some of these wild bushes and make them succeed if you keep them well watered.

6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp.... (\$35 per M)	1000	06	50	4 00
2 ft. high.....	50	30	2 50

Judas, Japanese. *Cercis Japonica*, syn., *C. Chinensis*.

1 ft. high.....	15	35	3 00
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Kill Calf. *Andromeda Mariana*.

A wild shrub on the Hempstead Plains. Pretty pink pendant bells.

8-15 in. high.....	300	25	2 00	18 00
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Laburnum Vulgare. (Golden Chain).

4 ft. high.....	10	50	4 00
6 ft. high.....	13	75	6 00

The Lilacs

Lilac Common. *Syringa vulgaris*.

One of the oldest and most popular varieties of shrubs. We have a good stock, including many named varieties.

1 ft. high..... (\$110 per M)	4000	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high..... (\$150 per M)	1000	30	2 25	20 00
3 ft. high.....	265	40	3 00	25 00
4 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....

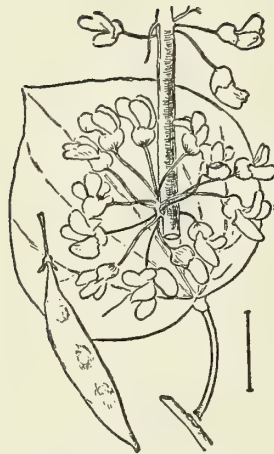
Lilac, White. *S. vulgaris*, var., *alba*.

1 ft. high.....	260	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high..... (\$150 per M)	2000	30	2 25	20 00
3 ft. high.....	60	40	3 00	25 00

Lilac, Persian. *S. Persica*.

This blooms earlier than the common Lilac. The flowers are pale lilac and bend the slender branches in most graceful curves. Establish a group of these where they can be in contrast with white flowering shrubs as Spirea.

1 ft. high.....	225	20	1 50
2 ft. high.....	220	25	2 00
3 ft. high.....	100	40	3 00



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Judas Tree. The twigs are covered with crowded clusters of rosy-purple pea shaped flowers in May.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Lilac, Emodi. <i>S. villosa</i> .	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	50	\$ 30	\$ 2 50	.....
5 ft. high.....	10	1 50	12 00	.....

Lilac, *syringa vulgaris*. Named varieties as follows:

15 Belle de Nancy	30 Giant de Batailles	100 President Grevy
10 Bleantre	70 La Tour d'Auvergne	45 President Massart
30 Charlemburg	10 Louis Henry	80 Pyramidalis
75 Charles X	100 Ludwig Spaeth	50 Rouge de Trianon
15 Condorset	40 MadameCasimirPerier	60 Rubra de Marley
20 Emile Lemoine	20 Madame Jules Finger	10 Senateur Volland
25 Emile Liebig	30 Madame Lemoine	25 Taissant L'Overture
40 Frau Dammann	50 Marie Legraye	30 Virginity
70 Giral di	15 Mathieu Dombasle	15 Ville de Troyes
1 ft. high.....	350	25 2 00
2 ft. high.....	175	40 3 50
3 ft. high.....	300	75 6 00
4 ft. high.....	165	1 25 10 00
5 ft. high.....	40	1 75 15 00
6 ft. high.....	15	2 00 17 50

Maple, Japanese. *Acer palmatum*.

This variety has brilliant autumn foliage and during the summer has light green foliage. It makes a shrub 8 feet high.

2 ft. high.....	60	50	4 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	50 00
4 ft. high.....	55	1 00	9 00	.....

Maple, Japanese Blood-Leaved. *A. palmatum*, var., *atropurpureum*.

This is what is usually known as Japanese Maple. It is a dark red mass of foliage throughout the summer being the most brilliant, however, in May. Other red foliage trees are: Purple Beech and Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple, the latter most quickly making a large shade tree.

1 ft. high.....	40	75	6 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	100	1 75	15 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50	.....
4 ft. high.....	15	5 00	45 00	.....

Maple, Cut-Leaved Purple Japanese. *A. palmatum*, var., *dissectum*, *ornatum*, syn., *dissectum atropurpureum*.

1 ft. high.....	75	1 75	15 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	35	2 50	20 00	.....

Maple, Japanese. Cut-leaved Green. *A. palmatum*, var., *dissectum*.

1 ft. high.....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	25	3 00	27 50	.....

Maple, Tartarian. *A. ginnala*, syn., *A. Tataricum*, var., *Ginnala*.

1 ft. high.....	175	30	2 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	175	40	3 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	50	60	5 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	8	2 50	.....	.....

New Jersey Tea. *Ceanothus Americanus*.

A shrub 2 feet high with small white flowers in July. It is native on dry ground.

1 ft. high.....	200	25	2 00	15 00
2 ft. high.....	30	40	3 50

Orange, Hardy. *Citrus trifoliata*.

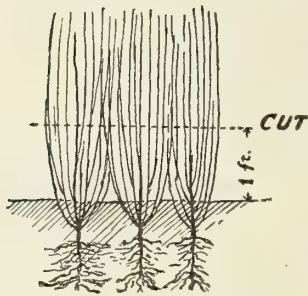
6-12 in. high.....	150	15	1 00	8 00
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Citrus Trifoliata, Hardy Orange.

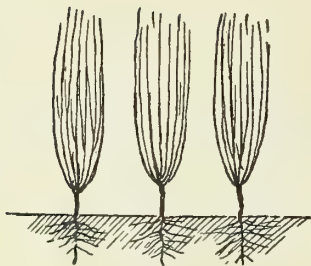
This is a true orange with globular fruits filled with seeds and a little sour pulp. It is very decorative, especially against the background of evergreens. These golden balls illuminate their surroundings during September, October, and November. On dry soil, it will make a green barked, thorny shrub, six feet high. On damp or rich soil it will grow later and winter-kill at the tips.



RIGHT

The right way to plant Privet hedge is to dig a trench at least a foot deep and plant six inches deeper than before, covering the lower branches. This makes the hedge thick at the bottom. You can dig in manure at the bottom of the trench.

When planted, the hedge should be cut off at six inches to two feet above the ground. The lower, the better, because you will then get it thick at the bottom, and the hedge will be just as high by August.



WRONG

The wrong way of planting. Plants set the same height as before, leaving a three cornered opening between each plant. To prevent this, some recommend planting a double row, zig-zag, six inches apart, making two plants per foot. This double investment is unnecessary.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Photinia Villosa.

A large shrub related to the Shad Bush with bright red berries in the autumn very attractive to the birds.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-3 in. high.....	500	\$ 05	\$ 75	\$ 6 00

The Privets

Privet, California. *Ligustrum ovalifolium*.

The kind ordinarily used for hedges. Dig the trench one foot deep with loose rich earth in the bottom. Cut the plant back to four or five inches from the ground.

1 ft. high.....	(\$25 per M)	2000	05	40	3 50
2 ft. high.....	(\$40 per M)	2000	06	50	4 50
3 ft. high.....	(\$55 per M)	6000	08	70	6 00

Privet, Ibota. *L. Ibota*.

In New England and westward, where the California Privet frequently winterkills, this is the best Privet. It differs but slightly from the California Privet. The leaves are not quite as wide, and not as glossy. The California Privet occasionally winterkills on Long Island, especially where it is growing rapidly, and does not ripen up for a severe winter like 1903-04 and 1911-12. The California Privet is less subject to winterkilling near the ocean.

6-12 in. high, 1 yr. cuttings... (\$30 per M)	5000	06	50	4 00
1½ ft. high.....	500	10	90	8 00
2 ft. high.....	500	15	1 00	9 00
3 ft. high.....	1925	20	1 20	11 00
4 ft. high.....	335	30	2 50	20 00

Privet, Ibota.

Cut back several times, 7 yrs. old; Plants about as wide as high.

Valuable for mass planting, against the foundation of a house or where a very broad shrub is needed.

2 ft. high.....	150	30	2 50	20 00
3 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	700	60	5 00	35 00

Privet, Prostrate or Regel's. *L. Ibota*, var., *Regelianum*.

A shrub with the habit of Thunberg's Barberry. The lower branches arch downward and always cover the base which with other shrubs, sometimes has a bare and ugly appearance. The plants when grown from cuttings of the flattest growing form, show this characteristic very markedly, and grow equally in width and height. Those grown from seed, also arch out and cover the base, but are less flat and make taller plants more nearly resembling the Ibota. The one year seedlings offer you an unusual opportunity to get a large quantity of good shrubs for mass planting or hedges at a low price. You can grow them in a nursery just as easily as corn. In one year they will be large enough to plant in their permanent locations.

2-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings... (\$3 per M)	100,000	01	05	40
2 ft. high.....	500	20	1 60	15 00

Privet, Ibota, Standard or Bay Tree Form.

Appropriate in formal gardens, on the terrace, or to mark the corners of the paths, being perfectly hardy and easily kept in symmetrical form. They are one of the best plants for this purpose. We believe ours is the only stock of its kind.

4 ft. high.....	50	9 00	80 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	40	12 00	110 00	.....

Privet, Pyramidal Ibota.

These have been sheared for the past five years until they are dense cones about 4 feet wide.

4 ft. high.....	25	3 00	25 00
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GROUP OF SHRUBS BORDERING A ROAD. The old style of planting tall shrubs at the entrance and road corners is not safe on account of automobiles. The plants should be either kept well back from a corner, or of dwarf species sure to remain less than four feet high.



This looks like a nursery of Bay trees in Belgium, but it is at Westbury. The right principle with formal material is to train what is perfectly hardy. This is the Iboya Privet which we trained for six or eight years. It had been allowed to grow but three or four inches per year and very dense. These may be taken up even in full leaf and planted in tubs.



HEDGE OF PROSTRATE OR REGEL'S PRIVET, showing its arching and drooping branches which always cover the base. This is the important point contributing to the beauty or ugliness of a shrub. Try a few thousand of these seedlings at \$3 a thousand. You will have a hedge more beautiful than the commonplace California Privet.



RHODOTYPUS. Our shrubs have a superior root system and broad tops as well.



VIBURNUM DENTATUM showing the quality of our stock — big, broad shrubs with good roots, five years old.



VIBURNUM OPULUS BERRIES. The Viburnums are all good and this especially so. Whole plantations can be made up of the different varieties, and the composition would be unexcelled. The variety illustrated grows eight feet high, gives a dense rounded mass of foliage and burdened with clusters of bright red fruit like cranberries.



JAPANESE STYRAX. If you get tired of the commonplace shrubs, this will be of decided interest. A rare little tree growing fifteen feet high. The branches are beautifully laden with pendulous white stars early in June. It is likely to be the most admired tree on your premises



JAPANESE PUSSY WILLOW. Photograph taken middle of January. Other winter bloomers are *Lonicera fragrantissima*, *Jasamine*, and *Japanese Witchhazel*.



SUMACH SEEDS. They appear like torches at the ends of the branches. You can easily collect them from the wild growth. Cut to the ground and they will grow three feet the first year. We will show you what is easy to collect and what is difficult.

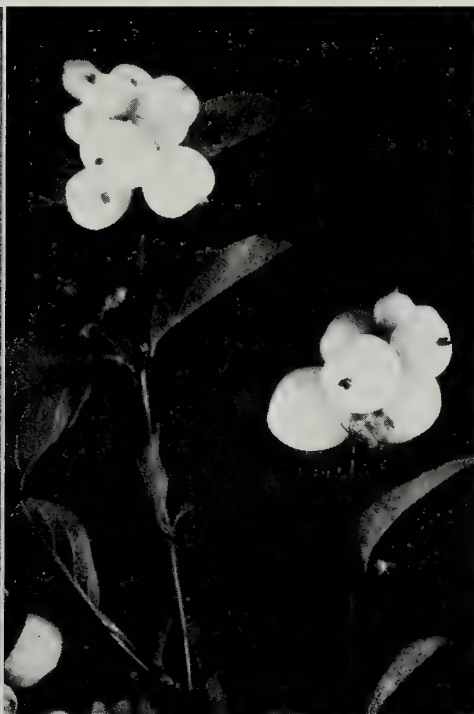
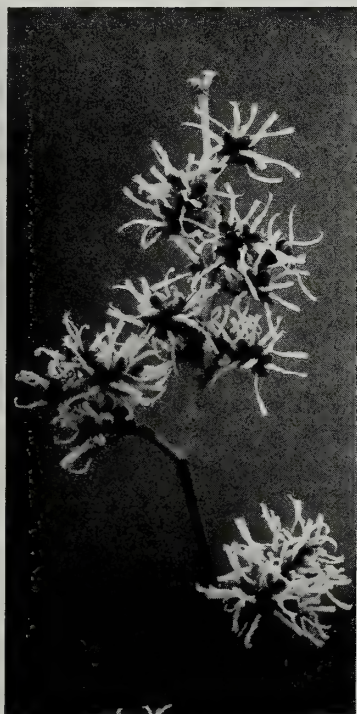


SHRUBBERY BORDER. You find the surf inspiring with its succession of billows. Similar effects can be produced by shrubbery selected and arranged so as to give billowy masses of foliage, advancing and receding as it were, in most enticing outlines. The conspicuous shrub in the foreground is *Spirea Van Houtti*.



SCREEN PLANTING separating the service entrance from the lawn. The first row is an alternate planting of Thunberg's Barberry and Thunberg's Spirea. Lilac and Privet make up the taller planting in the rear. On the left, Pines and Hemlocks make an all-the-year-round screen, and also the best possible frame for the lawn. Screening the service end of the house is one of the important landscape problems of almost every house. Come to the nursery and we will show you half a dozen ways of solving it, cheaply with big shrubs; or immediately and all the year with big evergreens. We can give you economical results if you measure it by cubic yards of good foliage.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH or Clethra which perfumes the air in July. You can dig wild ones in full flower because of the felt-like roots.



WITCHHAZEL. The insert shows the shooting of the seeds. A branch brought in the house in November will commence in a few hours. The high quality of our stock will make them a good investment for your shrub planting. The picture of the flower was taken in December when the plants were in full bloom.

SNOWBERRY, natural size. A shrub of about four feet, pretty during late summer and autumn. We can show you color photographs of various berries you can plant now.



EUONYMUS RADICANS. Climbing on a Locust tree at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Westbury. Our large stock will enable you to reproduce this effect on hundreds of trees. Hardy, dark-green foliage and bright red berries.



SAMPLE OF THE RHODODENDRON PLANTS we have grown here one to three years. They have balls of roots from three to ten times as heavy as on the newly imported plants usually sold. We grow them fully exposed to the wind and sun, with only a mulch of leaves. This will insure your getting plants that will be hardy. Come in May and select them in bloom. Your garden appetite is then at its height and you can satisfy it at once, not put it off till next year and perhaps forget it.



One right way of arranging Rhododendrons in the shade of Oak, Pine and Cedar. Another right way is at the borders of woodland, along woodland paths and drives.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 ft. high.....	30	\$6 00	\$45 00	\$.....
6 ft. high.....	65	7 00	55 00	.....

Privet, Dome Shape Ibota.

Perhaps your house is finished in June and you wish something to mask the foundation. These can be taken up with a ball of earth and will look almost as well as old dwarf Boxwood.

2 ft. high.....	30	2 00	15 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	30	4 00	35 00	.....

Arches of California Privet.

Foliage within 2 ft. of centre with double iron frame.

7 ft. high, 6 ft. spr	50	15 00	130 00
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Quince, Japanese. *Cydonia Japonica*, syn., *Pyrus Japonica*.

1½ ft. high.....	15	25	2 00
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Rhodotypos Kerrioides.

We recommend this as one of the desirable medium growing shrubs valuable for planting in front of taller varieties like Deutzia, Weigelia, etc. The foliage is light green and white single flowers in May make it one of the conspicuous shrubs in its period. Black, shiny seeds adhere all winter.

2 ft. high.....	120	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	190	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.....	125	40	3 00	25 00

Shadbush. *Amelanchier Canadensis*.

2 ft. high	175	40	3 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	40	50	4 50	.....

Snowberry. *Symphoricarpos racemosus*.

Small growing shrubs laden with white waxy berries in September.

1 ft. high.....	150	20	1 80	15 00
2 ft. high.....	95	25	2 00	18 00
3 ft. high.....	60	30	2 50	.....

Siberian Pea Tree. *Caragana arborescens*.

A sturdy little tree, smaller than the Dogwood, with yellow pea-shaped blossoms in May.

4 ft. high.....	70	75	6 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	20	1 00	7 50	.....

The Spireas

Spirea, Thunberg's. *Spirea Thunbergii*.

Of dwarf habit, very graceful. Flowers appear before the leaves in the spring, distributed all over the plant, giving a solid display of white. Should be placed at the foot of taller plants or makes an excellent shrub for banking at foundations.

1 ft. high.....	125	20	1 80	15 00
1½ ft. high.....	125	30	2 50	20 00

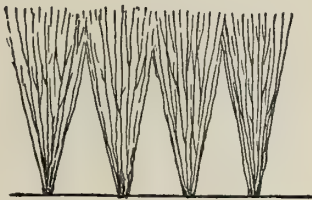
Spirea, Bridal Wreath. *S. prunifolia*, var., *flore pleno*.

2 ft. high.....	70	25	20	.....
3 ft. high.....	75	30	30	.....
4 ft. high.....	50	35	3 00	.....

Spirea Van Houttei.

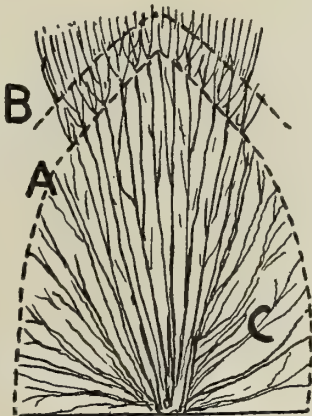
A shrub of high landscape value. During the middle of May, it is a mass of gracefully arching sprays of pure white flowers. During the summer its elm-like character and good foliage recommend it.

1½ ft. high.....	250	20	1 80	15 00
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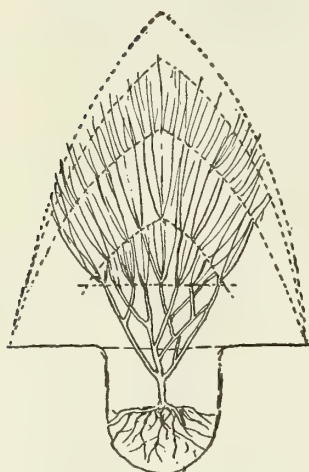


Hedges are open at the bottom because the plants were not set deep enough, and were left three feet high and kept sheared flat at the top.

The hedge will be thin if robbed by trees or if the ground is poor and allowed to become hard, and dry, with grass and weeds between. Fork up the ground three inches deep and three feet wide once a month. Don't scrape the weeds off leaving the ground hard and dry. Add four inches of manure once or twice a year.



If your hedge has been trimmed flat on the top as shown, under shrub pruning, page 55, you can correct it by cutting in the sides (A) during the winter. The following May or June, cut the top again (B). This checks the growth there, because it takes two weeks for the buds to form. The sap is pushing rapidly and as it can not make new growth at the top, it makes vigorous growth at the bottom (C).



Privet hedge.— You can plant the Privet hedge in April or May and cut it as shown at the first line. In June you can cut it to the second line. In July you can cut it to the third line, and in the fall you can even it up according to the fourth line so that the hedge will look well for the winter and is ready to make an even start the second spring. The result will depend very largely upon the food, cultivation and water received. The size, quality and roots on the Privet when planted, are of less importance than with other classes of nursery stock.



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Bridal Wreath Spirea,
Spirea Prunifolia.
Old-fashioned Bridal
Wreath with flowers like
little double roses.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	320	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 ft. high.....	700	30	2 50	20 00

Spirea Rotundifolia.

1½ ft. high.....	200	30	2 50	20 00
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Spirea Opulifolia.

The biggest and cheapest shrub suitable for tall screens, but rather too coarse for planting near the house. It has white flowers in May and seed capsules in July.

5 ft. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00
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Spirea Callosa alba.

1 ft. high.....	50	20	1 50
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Spirea Bumalda, var., Anthony Waterer.

Grows 3 feet high. Excellent for massing and at the edge of shrubbery borders or as a relief to foundations. The carmine flowers appear early in July and at intervals during the season. If the brown seed pods are cut off, it will continue blooming all summer.

1 ft. high.....	100	20	1 80	15 00
2 ft. high.....	50	25	2 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	135	35	2 50	.....

Styrax Japonica.

8-15 in. high, 2 yr. transp.....	200	35	2 50	20 00
2 ft. high.....	15	75	6 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	15	1 00	7 50	.....

The Sumachs

Sumach, Shining. *Rhus copalina*.

A native of dry ground. The shiny foliage is striking for its luxuriance. It has panicles of cream colored flowers in July followed by bunches of carmine seeds on the female plants. Copses along the roadside remain happy while other foliage wilts and discolors from drought. It is one of the best native shrubs for general massing.

1 ft. high.....	100	20	1 80	10 00
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Sumach, Smooth. *R. glabra*.

A much larger growing and more open species than the foregoing. If you wish a natural landscape this can be used wholesale, with Birch, Pine, and Dogwood. The autumn foliage is delightfully brilliant. The bunches of red seed are very ornamental all winter.

2 ft. high.....	25	25	2 00	12 00
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Sumach, Staghorn. *R. typhina*.

3 ft. high.....	25	30	2 50
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Sumach, Fragrant. *R. aromatica*.

A trailing shrub about two feet high, native to dry ground and thin soil on the brink of cliffs.

8-12 in. high.....	200	20	1 80	15 00
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Sweet-Scented Shrub. *Calycanthus floridus*.

Its chocolate brown flowers have a perfume that lingers in the memory of those having but slight knowledge of the names of flowers.

1 ft. high.....	200	20	1 80	15 00
2 ft. high.....	130	25	2 00	18 00

Sweet Pepper Bush. *Clethra alnifolia*.

1 ft. high.....	65	20	1 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	40	25	2 00	.....

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

The Syringas

Syringa (Mock Orange). *Philadelphus coronarius*.

You will make no mistake to use them by the dozen in extensive border planting. The plants we offer are of extra quality having been cut back to make them broad and bushy.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	150	\$ 18	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 ft. high.....	150	20	1 80	15 00
4 ft. high.....	170	30	2 50	20 00
5 ft. high.....	200	35	3 00	.....
6-8 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	.....

Syringa. *Philadelphus grandiflorus*.

1 ft. high.....	400	12	1 00	8 00
2 ft. high.....	150	18	1 50	12 00
3 ft. high.....	300	20	1 80	15 00
4 ft. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00
5 ft. high.....	170	35	3 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	70	75	6 00	.....

Sweet Fern. *Myrica asplenifolia*.

Related to the Bayberry and like it, covers large areas of sandy soil, growing about 2 feet high.

1 ft. high.....	200	25	2 00	15 00
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Tamarisk. *Tamarix Africana*.

Asparagus-like foliage and happy on the sand dunes.

3 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50
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Viburnum Acerifolium.

2 ft. high.....	150	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	40	25	2 00

Viburnum Cassinoides.

2 ft. high.....	235	35	3 00	25 00
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Viburnum Dentatum.

The dense vigorous growth and always healthy foliage are the important features of Viburnum dentatum and molle. Small heads of cream colored flowers appear on the former about June first and about ten days later on the latter. Either can be used with assurance of a satisfactory result.

2 ft. high.....	195	25	2 00	15 00
5-7 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....

Viburnum Molle, syn., *nepalense*.

2 ft. high.....	45	25	2 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	80	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high.....	40	50	4 50	.....
5 ft. high.....	95	75	6 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr., 7 yrs. old.....	40	3 00	25 00	.....
7 ft. high, 5 ft. spr., 7 yrs. old.....	50	3 50	30 00

Viburnum Lentago.

4 ft. high.....	35	1 75	15 00
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Viburnum Lantana.

3 ft. high.....	40	30	2 50
5 ft. high.....	30	1 00	7 50

Viburnum Dilatatum.

This is a rare species from Japan. Its valuable features consist of a profusion



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Rhodotypus Kerrioides or White Keria. A shrub similar to the Syringa in habit and flower. It has scattering blossoms throughout the summer.



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Stuartia. A camellia-like flower as rare and choice as an orchid, pure white, satiny petals.



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Spirea Opulifolia or Ninebark.

A one year old plant will be three feet high and equally broad, therefore it is one of the cheapest shrubs for filling up a shrubbery.



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Rhus Copalina or Shining Sumach.

Easily recognized by the leaf-like extensions to the midrib. It is the smallest and most compact of the Sumachs and will make a solid bank of solid cheerful shining foliage during the severe drought. You can collect wild plants readily for any piece of root will grow. It is not likely to grow too big; if it does, cut it back.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued
of cream flowers in June and bunches of scarlet berries from September through the winter. Our stock is broad and bushy.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 ft. high.....	115	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$.....
4 ft. high.....	150	1 50	12 50	.....
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	25	3 00	25 00	.....

Viburnum Opulus. (High Bush Cranberry).

2 ft. high.....	80	20	1 80	.....
3 ft. high.....	150	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.....	200	40	3 50	.....
5 ft. high.....	100	1 00	8 50	.....

Viburnum Opulus, var., sterile. (Common Snowball).

1½ ft. high.....	100	18	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.....	150	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00	18 00

Viburnum Tomentosum, var., plicatum. (Japanese Snowball).

The white balls of flowers are thickly set along the branches in June, and very conspicuous.

1 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50	20 00
3 ft. high.....	50	40	3 50	.....

Viburnum Tomentosum.

2 ft. high.....	35	25	2 00
3 ft. high.....	50	40	3 50

Weigelia Candida. (White).

3 ft. high.....	50	30	2 50
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Weigelia, Eva Rathke. (Red).

3 ft. high.....	50	40	3 50
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Weigelia Florida Rosea.

Big shrubs growing 8 or 10 feet high and equally broad. In June they are laden with large bells of white or various shades of pink or red.

1½ ft. high.....	250	15	1 20	10 00
2 ft. high.....	25	20	1 80
3 ft. high.....	50	30	2 50

Weigelia Van Houttei.

4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	30	40	3 50
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Willow, Japanese Pussy. Salix multinervis.

This has been blooming all winter but usually comes out in February, a month ahead of the others. It is a trailing shrub 5 feet high suitable for planting in shrubbery or to hold the banks of a stream.

2 ft. high.....	200	30	2 50	15 00
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Witch Hazel. Hamamelis Virginiana.

We have a rare and valuable stock of these, and you will make no mistake to take advantage of it. They can occupy five or ten per cent. of your shrubbery or plant them between Oaks and Pines. They are particularly attractive in November and December. You can catch a whiff of its spicy fragrance any day until Christmas. The plants are sturdy Oak-like little trees or shrubs growing 12 feet high.

1 ft. high.....	85	18	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.....	300	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	50	40	3 50	.....

Broad Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

This class includes the Holly, Laurel, Boxwood, Rhododendron, all plants of high value in landscape planting.

Long Island is becoming an all the year around residence region, and if the residence is not occupied all the year, it is occupied during the early Winter and early Spring when most plantations are uninteresting. This is the reason we have made efforts to make available all types of evergreens that can be successfully grown on Long Island.

The climate of Long Island is more favorable to the growth of broad-leaved evergreens than the same latitude on the mainland, because of the ocean influence, equalizing the temperature and making the air more humid. Several species abundant at the south, come north, along the coast. The Holly is found at Rock-away Beach, Fire Island and Cape Cod.

Broad-leaved evergreens have been scarce in the nurseries and avoided by planters because so many tender varieties were offered, or because it was believed that special culture was needed. We have taken several years to work up a hardy stock and will gladly guide you to their simple requirements. Shade is acceptable to most of them because the foliage does not thaw out too suddenly each morning in February, thereby keeping brighter green. In summer, shade is welcome, but not an essential. Many people ask if they can plant Boxwood, Laurel, and Rhododendrons under the shade of old Maples and Lindens. We advise against it because they both have numerous, fibrous surface roots. Competition is too great and the Rhododendrons dry up. You are not likely to water them enough, even if you start out with that intention.



Azalea Hinodigiri.
Color, bright carmine.

Andromeda Floribunda.	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8-12 in. high, 6-10 in. spr.....	200	\$1 25	\$ 9 00
1 ft. high, 10-15 in. spr.....	200	1 50	12 50

Andromeda Japonica.	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	50	1 00	9 00

Azalea Amoena, var., *Hinodegiri*.

A new species, as bright crimson as the most brilliant geranium. It makes a plant about two feet high, blooming early in May.

6-8 in. high.....	300	1 50	10 00
1 ft. high.....	50	1 75	15 00

Azalea Amoena, var., *Hatsugiri*.

8-10 in. high, 10-12 in. spr.....	35	1 25	10 00
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Azalea Indica Alba, var., *Leucanthemum*.

1 ft. high.....	25	1 25	10 00
1½ ft. high.....	60	1 50	12 50

Boxwood.

Boxwood will always be extensively used on Long Island. The climate is particularly favorable to it. Many plants a century old have been but little injured by the severest winters. Remember, Boxwood is a hungry and thirsty plant, and will thank you for a heavy coat of manure each year. If this is put on in the fall it will keep out the frost, permit the sap to come up all winter and keep the bark at the base of the branches from winterkilling. If the foliage looks brown in summer from minute yellow lines, it is caused by the Red Spider, an almost invisible pest, parasitic on most plants. Shade and a stream from a hose under heavy pressure, discourages it.

Freshly imported Boxwood should have the balls of earth soaked before planting and should be freely watered during the summer. Dig down in the ball of earth and see that it is damp. Sometimes the black, peaty soil from Europe becomes so hard that the water does not soak into it.



Pyramidal Boxwood.—
We can give very good value in these plants either in plants which have grown here and made a large ball of roots or in freshly imported plants.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Box, Tree. <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> . Bush Form.				
8-12 in. high.....	1000	\$ 25	\$ 2 25	\$ 20 00
1 ft. high.....	150	75	6 00	50 00
1½ ft. high.....	250	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high.....	150	2 50	20 00	160 00
2½ ft. high.....	100	5 00	45 00	.....
3-4 ft. high.....	40	7 00	60 00	.....
Box, Tree. <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> . Bush form. Imported 1913.				
10 in. high.....	1900	30	2 50	20 00
1½ ft. high.....	600	75	6 50	60 00
2 ft. high.....	50	1 25	10 00	.....
2½ ft. high.....	30	2 00	17 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	20	4 00	35 00	.....
Box, Tree. <i>B. sempervirens</i> . Sheared Ball Shape.				
1½ ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.....	25	3 00	25 00	.....
2-2½ ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	60	6 00	50 00	.....
Box, Tree. <i>B. sempervirens</i> . Sheared. Ball Shape. Imported 1913.				
1 ft. high, 1 ft. spr.....	40	1 25	10 00	.....
1½ ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.....	30	3 50	30 00	.....
21 in. high, 21 in. spr.....	20	4 00	35 00	.....
2 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	20	6 00	50 00	.....
2½ ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	10	10 00	90 00	.....
Box, Tree. <i>B. sempervirens</i> . Pyramidal Form.				
2½ ft. high.....	25	2 50	20 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	40	4 00	30 00	.....
3½ ft. high, 20 in. spr.....	40	5 00	40 00	.....
4 ft. high, 18 in. spr.....	70	6 50	55 00	.....
4½ ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	70	7 50	65 00	.....
5 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	20	9 00	70 00	.....
Box, Tree. <i>B. sempervirens</i> . Pyramidal Form. Imported 1913.				
2½ ft. high.....	25	1 25	11 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	125	2 50	22 50	150 00
3½ ft. high.....	45	3 00	27 50	.....
4 ft. high.....	120	4 50	30 00	250 00
4½ ft. high.....	40	5 00	45 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	70	6 00	55 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	10	11 00	100 00	.....
Box, Tree. <i>B. sempervirens</i> . Tree Form or Standard.				
14 in. high, 10 in. wide.....	45	1 50	10 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	10	2 00	15 00	.....
Box, Tree. <i>B. sempervirens</i> . Tree Form or Standard. Imported 1913.				
20 in. stem, Heads 15-19 in. wide.....	20	4 00	35 00	.....
2½ ft. stem, Heads 22 in. wide.....	6	6 00	.....	.....
Box, Dwarf Edging. <i>B. sempervirens</i> , var., <i>suffruticosa</i> .				
Plant three to four inches apart. Do not let vigorous flowers hang over it in summer. Protect it with straw or boards for the winter.				
4-6 in. high.....(\$80 per M)	4000	12	1 00	9 00
Box, Dwarf Edging. <i>B. sempervirens</i> , var., <i>suffruticosa</i> . Imported 1913.				
4-6 in. high.....(\$70 per M)	3500	10	90	7 50
Box, Tree. <i>B. sempervirens</i> . (Dome Shape, Old Plants). Grown here 5-10 years.				
2 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	15	12 00	.....	.....
2½ ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	10	15 00	.....	.....
3 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	5	20 00	.....	.....



Boxwood, sheared ball shape.—The bush form Boxwood is the same shape, but has not been so frequently sheared and does not have quite as even an outline.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

Daphne Cneorum.	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 in. high.....	50	\$ 75	\$ 6 00	\$50 00

Euonymus Radicans, narrow leaved.

Here is an opportunity to cover a bank in the woods with hardy green foliage. It will run up the tree trunks thirty feet and branch out four feet like old English Ivy. In October, it is brightly decorated with red berries. If you try a few hundred of them for this purpose covering the house foundations, carpeting the grounds at the edge of shrubs and Rhododendrons, or covering a stone wall, you will surely be pleased with the small investment that is particularly attractive for the winter half of the year.

6-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.....(\$50 per M)	3000	12	1 00	8 00
6-12 in. high, 2 ft. spr	500	25	2 00	15 00

Euonymus Radicans, var., *vegetus*. Broad leaved form.

4-6 in. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00
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Euonymus Radicans, var., *Carrieri*.

6-8 in. high.....	150	25	2 00	15 00
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Holly, American. *Ilex opaca*.

If you wish berries, it is best to get several plants so as to be sure to have the berry bearing form among them.

1 ft. high.....	50	75	6 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	40	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	40	3 50	30 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	40	6 00	50 00
6 ft. high.....	10	11 00	95 00

Holly, Japanese. *Ilex crenata*.

2 ft. high.....	25	2 50	20 00
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Laurel, Mountain. *Kalmia latifolia*.

These can be planted one and a half to three feet apart to make an evergreen cover. While these plants are not as dense and dark green as they might be if grown in the shade, they have good roots and are sure to grow.

You can use them for planting the borders of woodland, on the north side of buildings, under Pines and Cedars, or out among the shrubbery. They will bloom more freely in the full sunshine than in the shade.

Plants 10-15 in. high, 10-15 in. spr., grown				
1 yr. in nursery.....(\$300 per M)	4000	60	5 00	35 00

Leucothoe Catesbaei, syn., *Andromeda catesbaei*.

10-15 in. high.....	100	1 00	7 50	40 00
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Mahonia Aquifolium, syn. *Berberis aquifolium*.

1 ft. high.....	50	50	4 00
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Mahonia Japonica; syn., *Berberis Japonica*.

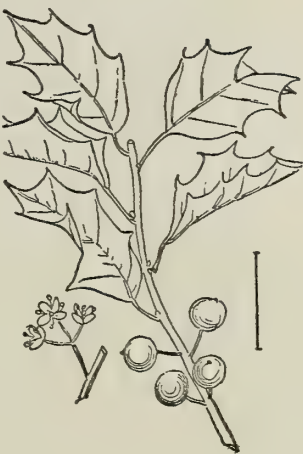
In the shade, this makes a sturdy shrub 6 feet high with leaves a foot long divided into leaflets about the shape and color of the holly, but larger. It keeps a bright green color, while the last species turns bronze red in winter.

1-1½ ft. high.....	90	1 00	8 50	.....
2-2½ ft. high.....	50	1 50	12 50	.....

Myrtle, Trailing Blue (Periwinkle). *Vinca minor*.

Under the shade of evergreen trees and the edge of Rhododendron beds, this is particularly appropriate, making a solid green carpet.

6 in. high.....(\$60 per M)	2000	15	1 00	8 00
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American Holly.—Few people know how easily this transplants, therefore it is rare in nurseries and landscape plantings. You should mix them in among the trees, shrubs and evergreens, even if you take only a collected plant cut back to a pole and the leaves picked off. This is the essential point in transplanting it, unless you take it up with a ball of earth.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

Pachysandra Terminalis.

A rare evergreen cover plant that deserves to become popular. We recommend you to try a few because it is as yet not generally available. You will then be able to grow your own stock. It grows about six inches high and has foliage somewhat smaller than the Laurel. It increases by underground runners spreading about six inches per year. It is easy to grow and asks only partial shade. It will be largely used for covering the ground at the edge of Rhododendron beds, under groups of Pines, Cedars and Hemlocks. It will make a pretty patch in the woods, or at the house foundation.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-5 in. high, 1-3 stems.....	2000	\$ 25	\$ 2 00	\$18 00

Rhododendrons**Simple Rules for Culture**

The soil you have will do unless it is a limestone soil. There is no lime soil on Long Island. Dig it up a foot or more deep and mix in leaves or leaf mold. Pack the earth firmly around the balls of earth and mulch the ground with eight inches of leaves. Let the leaves remain all summer. Holding this leaf mold is the critical point and is where most people fail. Throw a little earth over the leaves to hold them in position. Add the lawn clippings during the summer. Another way is to use a strip of wire netting six inches wide all around the bed. Another way is to plant a row of Myrtle, Dwarf Japanese Yew, Boxwood or Rhododendron *Boule de Neige* around the border. These low, compact plants help to keep the leaves from blowing away and cover the bare stems of the taller varieties. Dig down in the ball of roots during June, July and August and see if it is damp. If damp then they are not liable to winterkill. Watering once in three weeks is often enough.

The lace-bug (*Stephanitis azaleae*) may appear on the underside of the leaves sucking the sap and making them yellow. It is not serious where the Rhododendron is shaded and can have plenty of mulch. It is controlled by spraying the under side of the leaves in May and June with tobacco water or soap solution.

The value of our Rhododendrons is that they are the hardiest varieties. The selection was based on records of fifteen years.

Many people object to some varieties of Rhododendrons because the purple shades do not harmonize with others. They hesitate to buy any Rhododendrons for fear of getting these. We have named the colors accurately and we grow but few of the varieties with these shades.

Our plants have big balls of roots because they have grown here from one to ten years. The foliage is not as handsome as on the freshly imported plants because of the difference in the climate. The plants have made a short stocky growth and are in the best possible condition to succeed.

People have regarded Rhododendrons as a risky investment only to be undertaken by those who could afford the loss and who have skilled gardeners to take care of them. This is a mistake. It originated from the planting of tender varieties which were the cheapest and from planting them singly out in the lawn where the sun and wind dry them out. You can grow Rhododendrons as certainly as Spireas and Lilacs. We will help you make a success of them. They may cost three times as much as roses, but it takes more than three times as long to grow them. They give you the richest effect all the year. Our nursery is the best place to get acquainted with Rhododendrons, as we have the fullest list of varieties. They are in the height of bloom the last week in May, although the blooming season ranges from about the middle of May to the first of July. You can plant them in full flower.

We will be pleased to confer with you and assist you in securing a satisfactory planting.

Catawbiense Hybrids According to Color

We list below, the varieties according to color. These are ranged in each class, respectively, lightest first, darkest last. These have been carefully classified according to the Color Chart of the French Chrysanthemum Society.



LAUREL is nature's finishing touch to a woodland and human ingenuity can hardly improve it. The shining green leaves are illuminating all winter and when the pink flowers clothe the plants in June, the scene is fairyland. Our plants at \$35 per hundred should make a decidedly alluring investment for covering a bank like this.

Do not leave such a bank bare running sand or expensively and inharmoniously sodded. Nature shows how to cover banks with native plants you can collect.



RHODODENDRONS. The effect from a planting like the above is always full of character. There is a charm in the arrangement of the foliage and the healthy appearance is inspiring. It is so, winter and summer. In June, there is a bewildering display of flowers.



BITTERSWEET. Your knowledge of this need not be limited to gathering a spray from a wild thicket. It can be a part of your home landscape. Have you a vista in the woods? Make the trees interesting with Bittersweet above and Rhododendrons below. Plant a dozen among your shrubbery and watch for some beautiful effects.



VIRGINIA CREEPER. The graceful sprays and tendrils of the Virginia Creeper are always pleasing and we could hardly suggest a more natural cover for old fences or stumps. Nature uses it where soil is lacking in fertility, and even in cinders along the railroad it makes a beautiful carpet. At \$1.00 per 100 how many 1 year vines do you want?



CLEMATIS PANICULATA. The flowers coming in profusion and a tangle of luxuriant foliage make Clematis doubly fascinating. We have an unusually fine lot of vigorous plants at \$11.00 per 100. Fifty sold at the hundred rate.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII, Boston Ivy. The most popular vine for clinging to brick, stone or tree trunks.



HONEYSUCKLE. This is a wall, but the undesirable features of the masonry have been replaced by an inextricable mass of Honeysuckle. This quickly adjusts itself into masses of healthy foliage and soon covered with blossoms renowned for their perfume. We have strong plants giving you an economical bank cover. They are \$8.00 per 100.



BANK COVERED BY ROSA WICHURIANA. Beautiful in July with creamy white tea-rose scented blossoms which appear after the rose bugs have gone. Scattered sprays appear later in summer.

The small cut is a flower of the Prairie rose (*Rosa setigera*.)



THE LA FRANCE ROSE. There are many rose gardens on Long Island where the hybrid perpetual and hybrid tea roses grow successfully.



ROSE ARCH at the entrance to a woodland path, bordered with Azaleas, ferns and wild flowers appropriately grouped.



BED OF FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, showing the result of good soil, close pruning and frequent hoeing.

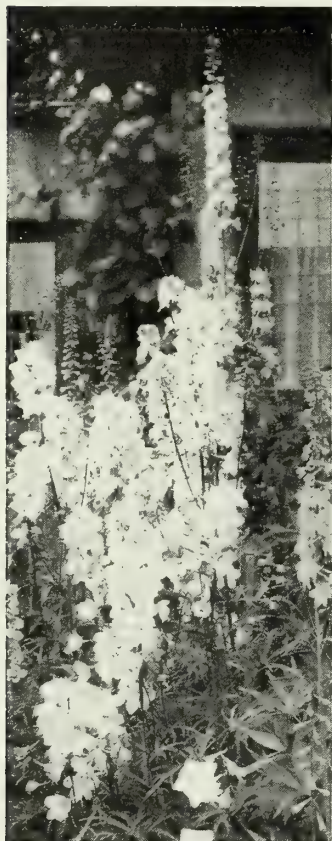


ROSA RUGOSA at Red Spring, Glen Cove. This seems to delight in conditions close to the surf. It will make rounded masses of healthy foliage not unlike the Bayberry. For hedges, plant two feet apart. To keep it dense, it had best be cut back once in two or three years.

ROSE DOROTHY PERKINS. This has become widely popular with even greater rapidity than the Crimson Rambler. They are suitable for railroad banks and on tree trunks. This class of roses has been developed within the last fifteen years. They are superior to the hybrid perpetual and tea roses in hardiness and foliage.



SINGLE HOLLYHOCK. One of the noblest of hardy plants. We offer very strong plants that will make a brilliant effect at a low cost.



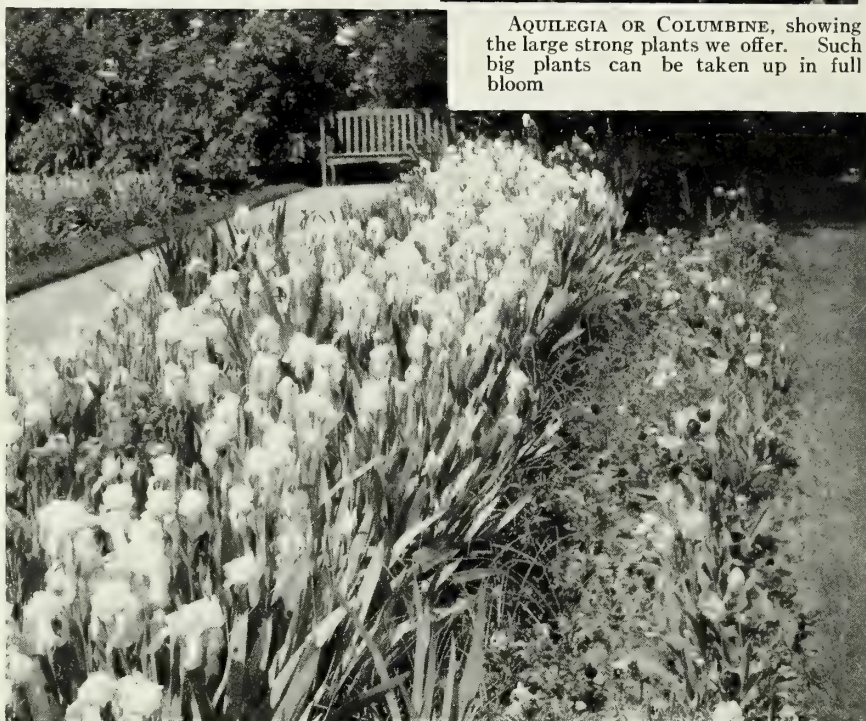
DELPHINIUM OR LARKSPUR. We have a superior stock that will send up several tall spikes this summer.



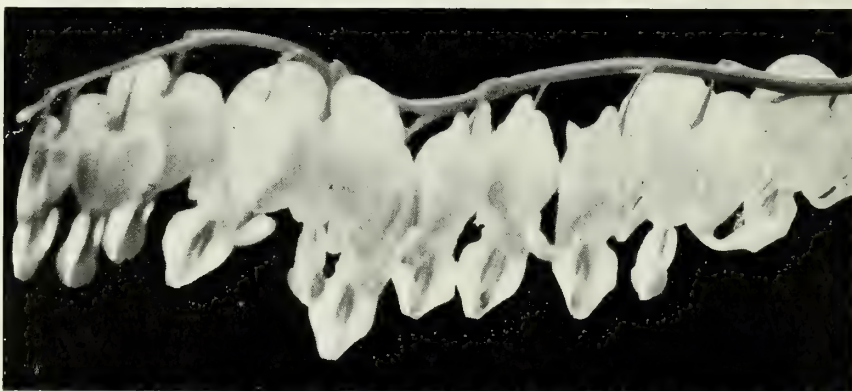
ANCHUSA. One of the strong full grown clumps representing our stock. They will give you a more mature effect than pot plants.



AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE, showing the large strong plants we offer. Such big plants can be taken up in full bloom



IRIS. The German Iris is always a handsome plant. When out of flower, the clean, blue-green foliage is attractive. A belt like this may be quickly obtained from our stock of variety Walneri, planting them fifteen inches apart.



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS OR BLEEDING HEART. An old time favorite that makes a happy spot in the garden every spring.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

With a proper selection, your Rhododendron beds will be alive with color from the middle of May to the latter part of June, and a harmonious blending at all times.

Bulbs of the Lily family scattered throughout the bed will continue the color effect to the middle of August. We recommend the following varieties:

Lilium auratum, or Golden-banded Lily.

Lilium elegans, var., *Wallacei*.

Lilium speciosum.

WHITE

<i>Album elegans</i>	<i>Boule de Neige</i>	<i>Catawbiense album</i>
<i>Album grandiflorum</i>	<i>Candidissimum</i>	<i>Delicatissimum</i>

LIGHT RED OR PINK

Abraham Lincoln	Lady Armstrong	Mrs. C. S. Sargent
Alexander Dancer	Lady Clermont	Rosabel
Daisy Rand	Mabel Parsons	Scipio
Henrietta Sargent	Macranthum	
Ignatius Sargent, syn., The Boss		

CRIMSON

<i>Atrosanguineum</i>	H. H. Hunnewell	Kettledrum
Charles Dickens	James Bateman	Mrs. Milner
E. S. Rand	J. R. Trumpy	Mrs. R. S. Rand

DARK CRIMSON

<i>Caractacus</i>	General Grant	H. W. Sargent
Charles Bagley	Henry Probasco	Sefton
Flushing		

LILAC

<i>Everestianum</i>	Parsons' <i>Gloriosa</i>	President Lincoln
Dr. Torrey	Parsons' <i>Grandiflora</i>	<i>Roseum elegans</i>

PURPLE

<i>Purpureum crispum</i>	<i>Purpureum elegans</i>	Kissena
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Rhododendron Catawbiense Hybrids.

Abraham Lincoln.

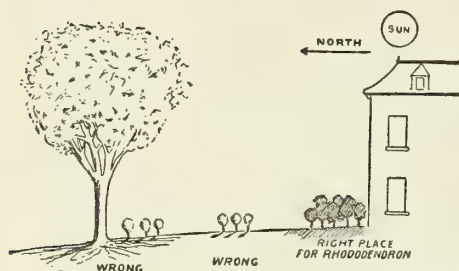
Bright red. Foliage dark. Compact grower. Very good habit.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	30	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$.....
1½ ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	160 00
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	75	1 15	9 00	.....

Album Elegans. (White).

Tallest growing of all the Rhododendrons; quickly becoming six to eight feet high, and therefore should be used in the background. Plant grows V shape and needs other low foliated varieties in front. The general effect is white when fully open, but lilac pink in bud. Being a white flower, it can be used harmoniously with any of the other shades, pink, red or purple.

1½ ft. high.....	100	1 25	11 00	90 00
2 ft. high.....	300	1 50	12 50	115 00
3 ft. high.....	100	4 50	40 00	.....
3½ ft. high.....	100	7 00	60 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	40	9 00	80 00	.....
15 in. high Imported 1913.....	275	75	6 00	50 00
1½ ft. high.....	50	1 00	9 00	75 00
3 ft. high.....	25	3 00	25 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	25	5 00	40 00	.....



Rhododendron, right and wrong location.

"If we cannot plant Rhododendrons under old Maples what can we plant to shut off the view from the street and dust from the automobiles cheaper than a wall?" You can plant big deciduous shrubs as Privet, Forsythia, Viburnum, Deutzia, Upright Honeysuckle, Lilac, Spirea and Weigelia. They will be robbed by the tree roots and look wilted and thin before you will think to water them. You can have a reserve supply in your garden or parts of the shrub border not robbed, exchanging them every year or two, being particular to dig very big holes and plant them with good roots.

There are other right places for Rhododendrons as on the north slope of a hill, under the shade of evergreens, as Pine, Cedar, Fir and Spruce. They do well under Oak and Locust trees and as 90 per cent. of Long Island consists of such trees, the opportunities for enjoying this most beautiful flower and foliage plant is extensive. We grow our plants in the full sunshine, therefore you need not be afraid of planting because you have no shade. The wrong way in the middle of the picture refers to planting but a few and without mulch. A few plants cannot shade their own roots and therefore

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

Album Grandiflora. (White.)

Flowers are white; buds, pink. Has large truss, giving excellent mass effect. Closely resembles Album Elegans in all respects.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ ft. high.....	52	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$90 00
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	25	75	6 00	.....

Alexander Dancer. (Red.)

Bright rose, lighter center. Large flower and truss. Excellent variety. Later than Lady Armstrong.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	50	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	35	2 00	17 50	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	25	1 00	8 00	.....

Atrosanguineum. (Red.)

Very dark deep red. Open flower. Early. Excellent in combination with other red varieties.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	15	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	30	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	14	3 00	25 00	.....
2½ ft. high.....	10	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	250	1 00	8 00	70 00

Boule de Neige. (White.)

This is a little globular plant with foliage more closely compact than any other Rhododendron, and may be compared to the Mugho Pine, Dwarf Arborvitae or Boxwood in habit. From this quality it is especially suitable for massing at the foundations of a house and edging down groups of Rhododendrons, Pines, Hemlock, Holly, Cedar and other evergreens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	500	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	400	2 00	17 50	160 00
10-12 in. high, Imported 1913.....	100	1 00	8 00	70 00

Candidissima. (White.)

This is a hybrid of Catawbiense with the Rhododendron maximum both being American species. It is therefore hardy. It makes a handsome round shrub not as tall as the Album elegans, but blooming much earlier. White, slightly tinged pink. Gives nearly pure white effect when in full bloom.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ ft. high.....	30	1 25	10 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	125	1 00	8 00	70 00

Caractacus. (Dark Crimson.)

Crimson slightly touched with purple. It harmonizes with the white varieties, but not with the reds. Has white centre. Petals fluted. Not as hardy as many others.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	25	1 10	10 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	60	1 35	12 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	15	2 00	17 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	15	6 00	.....	.....

Catawbiense Album. (White.)

The purest white of all. Broad and vigorous grower. Early blooming.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	100	1 25	11 00	100 00
2 ft. high.....	40	3 00	25 00	.....
2½ ft. spr.....	20	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	75	1 00	8 00	.....

Charles Bagley. (Red.)

A very good red. Medium grower. Late. It fades to a light red. Has an abundance of flowers.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	50	1 10	10 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	150	1 35	12 00	110 00

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.	150	\$2 00	\$17 50 \$160 00
2½ ft. high.	50	5 00	45 00
1 ft. high, Imported 1913	25	1 00	8 00

Charles Dickens. (Red.)

A very attractive red. Flower fades with a tinge of yellow at edge of petals. When in mass, its effect is excellent.

1 ft. high.	140	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.	450	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.	130	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.	20	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913	275	1 15	9 00	.....

Daisy Rand. (Bright Red.)

1 ft. high.	25	1 75	15 00	.....
1 ft. high Imported 1913	25	1 50	13 50	.....

Delicatissima. (White.)

White tinged with pink. Very late blooming. We consider this variety as valuable as the Candidissima, being the result of a similar cross.

1 ft. high.	80	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.	100	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.	130	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.	50	5 00	45 00	.....
3½ ft. high.	25	6 00	55 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913	200	1 00	8 00	.....

Doctor Torrey. (Lilac.)

The general effect of this variety is red, but on account of the edge of the petals being violet, we have placed it among the lilacs. Its best combination is with white.

2 ft. high.	25	3 00	25 00	.....
2½ ft. high.	25	5 00	45 00	.....

E. S. Rand. (Rich Scarlet.)

This is not as hardy as most varieties in this list, when planted in the open. In the woods, however, it makes a brilliant showing. A rich scarlet, with flat, dull foliage. We recommend it highly for planting at the edge of woods.

1 ft. high.	40	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.	90	2 00	17 50	160 00

Everestianum. (Rosy Lilac.)

Early. Rosy lilac, frilled at the edge. Very floriferous. Considered one of the hardiest Rhododendrons for American gardens.

1 ft. high.	100	1 10	10 00	95 00
1½ ft. high.	100	1 35	12 00	110 00
2 ft. high.	80	2 00	17 50	160 00
10-15 in. high, Imported 1913	300	1 00	8 00	70 00

Flushing. (Dark Crimson.)

Very deep red similar to H. W. Sargent. A very valuable variety. Late.

1 ft. high.	35	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.	100	2 00	17 50	160 00
1 ft. high, Imported 1913	25	1 00	8 00	.....
1½ ft. high, Imported 1913	40	2 00	17 50	.....

General Grant. (Dark Crimson.)

A little darker in shade than Charles Dickens; in bloom the same time. After severe winter, the foliage is in good condition. It is a vigorous grower.

1 ft. high.	75	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.	200	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.	250	3 00	25 00	200 00

keep the soil cool, and they cannot hold the ~~mulch~~ or protect each other from dry winds. A group of a dozen plants will succeed in the open if you keep them mulched.

The Rhododendron Catawbiense is native on the exposed mountain tops of North Carolina where the rainfall is seventy inches; here it is forty-five inches. Therefore, do not forget to keep the soil damp. Turn on the hose three or four times during the summer, the mulch will hold the moisture for two or three weeks. Several of the best authorities say that it is dryness, not cold that causes them to winter kill. We believe that if they get enough moisture during the summer, they will make full luxuriant plants which will come through the winter in good shape. Of course, most rhododendrons are not watered, but we are suggesting watering so that you will succeed with newly planted beds and get the greatest return from your investment.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2½ ft. high.....	80	\$5 00	\$45 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	60	6 00	55 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	30	8 00	70 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913	100	1 00	9 00	\$80 00

Henrietta Sargent. (Pink.)

Bright cherry pink; a rare and valuable variety. Plant differs from all others. Very compact and dense in growth.

1 ft. high.....	80	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	15	2 00	17 50	.....

Henry Probasco. (Deep Crimson.)

1½ ft. high.....	25	2 00	17 50	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913	25	1 75	15 00	.....

H. W. Sargent. (Dark Crimson.)

This blooms rather late, perhaps two weeks later than Kettledrum. It is the best red of all. It is not, however, a fast grower. This variety may be planted with assured satisfaction.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	200	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	20	5 00	45 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	15	6 00	55 00	.....

H. H. Hunnewell. (Dark Crimson.)

Dark rich crimson color. Especially suitable for planting in the woods.

1½ ft. high.....	170	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high	80	3 00	25 00	200 00

Ignatius Sargent, syn., The Boss. (Pink.)

In color and size of the individual flower, one of the handsomest Rhododendrons. It is a cheerful pink or light red. The leaves are very large and broad, making a handsome plant.

1 ft. high.....	20	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	160	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	20	3 00	25 00	.....

James Bateman. (Crimson.)

Bright red. Quite similar to Charles Dickens. Very valuable variety.

1½ ft. high.....	80	2 00	17 50	160 00
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J. R. Trumpy. (Rose Crimson.)

1½ ft. high.....	15	2 00	18 50
1½ ft. high, Imported 1913	25	1 25	10 00

Kettledrum. (Crimson.)

This blooms early, a little later than Boule de Neige. At the time of its bloom it is the best red and the most attractive flower.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	240	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	150	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	25	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913	150	1 15	9 00	80 00

Kissena. (Dark Purple; compact plant. Hardy.)

1 ft. high.....	27	1 00	9 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	20	1 25	11 00	.....

Lady Armstrong. (Pink.)

Bright pink. In height of bloom on Decoration Day. Flowers and clusters are large. One of the best varieties.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	100	\$1 10	\$10 00	\$ 95 00
1½ ft. high.....	250	1 35	12 00	110 00
2 ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	160 00
2½ ft. high.....	15	5 00	.....	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	250	1 00	8 00	70 00

Lady Clermont. (Deep Pink.)

Has a chocolate spot on each petal. In bloom about the same time as Alexander Dancer.

1½ ft. high.....	35	1 25	11 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	55	1 50	12 50	115 00

Lady Grey Egerton.

Immense trusses of large, well shaped mauve or silvery blush flowers. Good foliage and habit.

1 ft. high.....	25	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	20	2 00	17 50	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	50	1 00	8 00	.....

Mabel Parsons. (Light Rose.)

Large trusses of rose-blush flowers.

1 ft. high.....	20	1 50	13 50	.....
1½ ft. high, Imported 1913.....	25	1 00	8 00

Macranthum. (Bright Rose).

1½ ft. high.....	20	2 00	17 50
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Mrs. Milner. (Crimson).

Earlier than Lady Armstrong, opening May 25. Habit is broad. Good combination with Boule de Neige. One of the best bright reds.

1 ft. high.....	200	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	400	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	130	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	70	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	250	1 15	9 00	80 00

Mrs. Charles S. Sargent. (Pink.)

Beautiful, cherry-pink flowers with wavy edges. For foliage and massiveness of plant, one of the best. Not only grows rapidly, nearly equalling in height Album elegans, but it is broad and solid. The leaves are large and square at the ends and each leaf is diagonally twisted.

1 ft. high.....	20	2 00	18 50	.....
1½ ft. high.....	90	3 00	25 00	.....

Mrs. E. S. Rand. (Rich Crimson.)

1 ft. high.....	40	1 10	10 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	90	1 35	12 00	110 00

Parsons Grandiflora. (Red.)

Buds dark-red. Flowers red with slight purple tinge. It is the most floriferous variety and perfectly hardy, therefore one of the best for general planting. When in large masses alone, it gives an excellent effect of red. It is one of the late varieties, continuing well into June.

1½ ft. high.....	230	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	40	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	30	5 00	45 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	70	6 00	55 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	100	75	6 00	50 00

Parsons Gloriosa. (Lilac Pink.)

Early. Pink, tinted with lilac, handsome clusters. A vigorous upright grower. Leaves are large. Excellent for massing.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued		Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....		25	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$.....
3 ft. high.....		18	4 50	40 00	.....
3½ ft. high.....		20	7 00	60 00	.....
4 ft. high.....		20	9 00	80 00	.....

President Lincoln. (Rosy Lilac.)

Early. Very floriferous. Similar in many respects to Parsons gloriosa.

2 ft. high.....	30	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	20	4 50	40 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	22	9 00	80 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	14	15 00	140 00

Purpureum Crispum. (Purple.)

1½ ft. high, Imported 1913	25	1 15	10 00
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Purpureum Elegans.

Our color note says, "deepest purple," do not plant with the reds, or with red or orange Azaleas; plant with lilac or white varieties. It is a big, vigorous shrub hardy and of excellent foliage.

1 ft. high, Imported 1913	60	1 15	10 00
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Rosabel. (Pale Rose.)

1 ft. high, Imported 1913	35	1 15	10 00
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Roseum Elegans. (Rose Lilac.)

1½ ft. high.....	15	1 35	12 00
2 ft. high.....	20	2 00	17 50
3 ft. high.....	30	8 00
3½ ft. high.....	20	10 00

Senator Charles Sumner. (Rose and Light-Purple.)

1 ft. high.....	20	2 00	18 50
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Scipio. (Rose.)

Fine rose colored flowers, having dark spot in the throat. Splendid foliage of good habit.

1 ft. high.....	30	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	35	2 00	17 50	.....
1½ ft. high, Imported 1913	25	1 15	10 00

Sefton. (Dark-Red. Buds almost black.)

1 ft. high, Imported 1913	25	1 15	10 00
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The Rhododendrons Below Are Various Species, Not Catawbiense Hybrids**Rhododendron Catawbiense.**

1 ft. high.....	40	1 00	8 00
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Rhododendron Cunninghamii.

A plant with handsome foliage. Compact, similar to the Boule de Neige. It occasionally blooms in September and is one of the earliest to bloom in May. Buds sometime winterkill, but valuable for planting at the north side of a house or in the woods.

2½ ft. high.....	20	2 00	15 00
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Rhododendron Maximum.

This is the wild Rhododendron shipped from Pennsylvania and the Catskill Mountains in carload lots. We will get a carload or less for you if you wish. They do best if planted in the shade of Oaks or Locusts, where they become perfectly at home and make handsome foliage effects. Flowers are pink and white, appearing the middle of June after the Catawbiense hybrids have gone and continuing through the early part of July.

4 ft. high.....	10	5 00	40 00
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EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

Rhododendron Metternichii.	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ ft. high.....	12	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$.
Rhododendron Punctatum.				
1½ ft. high.....	4	1 25	10 00	.....
8-12 in. high, Imported 1913	100	80	7 00	60 00
Rhododendron Smirnowii.				
Resembles Catawbiense hybrids, but the underside of the foliage is covered with whitish down; flowers are lavender.				
1½ ft. high.....	60	1 25	10 00	.....
Dwarf Rhododendrons, or Alpine Roses.				
These are compact little plants with the shape and density of Dwarf Boxwood. In May and June they are covered with pretty little pink bells. They are suitable for planting near the edge of beds of Rhododendrons and other evergreens, especially when massed near the house foundation. The species and varieties are:				
Rhododendron Arbutifolia.				
9 in. high	22	1 50	12 50	.....
Rhododendron Ferrugineum.				
9 in. high.....	30	1 50	12 50	.....
Rhododendron Hirsutum.				
1 ft. high.....	30	1 50	12 50	.....
Rhododendron Myrtifolia.				
1 ft. high.....	30	1 50	12 50	.....
Rhododendron Praecox.				
6 in. high	4	1 00	.....	.....
1½ ft. high.....	8	1 75	.....	.....
Rhododendron Wilsonii.				
1 ft. high.....	15	1 50	12 50	.....
Yucca, filamentosa. Adams Needle. Spanish Bayonet.				
This is native in North Carolina and Virginia on hot sandy soil. It is of value here because it is one of the plants which keep a bright, lively green during the winter. Our stock of young plants is of the best possible quality and will be an economical covering for some dry hillside or bare sand bank. The plants will probably bloom freely this year sending up spikes four to five feet high of beautiful creamy white flowers.				
2 yr. transp	2000	10	75	5 00

Vines

Actinidia Arguta.				
1 ft. high.....	20	45	4 00	.....
Akebia Quinata.				
4-5 ft. high.....	8	50	.....	.....
Bitter Sweet, Japanese. Celastrus articulatus.				
These plants at \$15.00 a thousand, give you an unequalled opportunity to make a brilliant autumn display. They will clamber over the trees to a height of thirty feet. In October there is a brilliant display of orange and scarlet berries. They will probably have berries two or three years after planting. The Bittersweet or the Virginia Creeper will give just the right touch of color to relieve a group of Pines or Cedars, or enliven a grove of deciduous trees.				

VINES—Continued		Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-6 in. high.....	(\$15 per M)	2000	\$ 03	\$ 25	\$ 2 00
1 ft. high.....		100	10	75	6 00
3-6 ft. high.....		40	25	2 00	.....
Aristolochia Siphon. Dutchman's Pipe.					
4-5 ft. high.....		15	60	5 00	.....
Clematis Jackmani.					
1½ ft. high.....		50	50	4 00	.....
Clematis Henryi.					
1 ft. high.....		25	50	4 00	.....
Clematis Paniculata.					
Another Japanese Vine that has proven perfectly at home, growing even more vigorous than its nearest relative here. This quality has made it the most popular of all the Clematis. It will quickly cover a trellis, porch, pergola, tennis backstop or fence, and decorate it with myriads of white star-shaped blossoms in September. This is a season when flowers are scarce among the trees and shrubs and we suggest that this Clematis be planted among them. It will give the effect of Spirea Van Houttii. For holding steep banks, it can be mixed with Hall's Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, Indian Currant, Privet, Pitch Pine, etc. In such planting the species is not as important as that you have a thick tangle of foliage to check erosion by rain, wind, and alternate freezing and thawing.					
1½-4 ft., 2 yr. transp.	(\$100 per M)	3000	20	1 50	11 00
Clematis viticella coerulea.					
1-3 ft. high.....		25	30	2 00	.....
Clematis vitalba.					
1½-3 ft. high.....		45	30	2 00	.....
Clematis orientalis.					
1-3 ft. high.....		20	30	2 00	.....
Clematis flammula.					
1½-3 ft. high.....		50	30	2 00	.....
Euonymus radicans, narrow leaved.					
See also page 71. Broad-leaved evergreens. Without criticising the English Ivy, we wish to encourage the planting of this with the English Ivy and also its planting in large quantities alone. The foliage is perfectly hardy, whereas the English Ivy sometimes browns in severe winters. We offer it at such low rates that you have an excellent opportunity to establish a new feature on your place. Long Island is lacking in evergreen foliage, and this permits an evergreen effect where nothing else is available, except the English Ivy. It will clothe tree trunks along your woodland drive, cover the house foundations or carpet the ground under shrubs and Rhododendrons.					
6-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.....	(\$50 per M)	3000	12	1 00	8 00
6-12 in. high, 2 ft. spr.....		500	25	2 00	15 00
Euonymus radicans, var., <i>vegetus</i> . Broad-leaved form.					
4-6 in. high.....		300	30	2 50	20 00
Euonymus radicans, var., <i>Carrieri</i> .					
6-8 in. high.....		150	25	2 00	15 00
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japanese. <i>Lonicera Japonica</i> , var., <i>Halleana</i> .					

Everyone loves this for the fragrance of its blossoms. It contents itself on banks, along roadsides, multiplying rapidly and rambling over adjacent trees and bushes, makes thickets of the most varied and pleasing outlines. Planted three feet apart it will completely carpet a bank in less than two years. The uneven mass is less monotonous than grass and more economical. Old fences are even attractive if crowned with Honeysuckle and other vines. Can you not use a hun-

VINES—Continued

dred or more? It keeps evergreen until midwinter and a mild season like the last keeps green until spring. In October and November, it perfumes the air with its belated blossoms. The shiny black berries attract the birds especially during severe snow-storms.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-10 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings...(\$15 per M)	1200	\$ 06	\$ 50	\$ 4 00
2-5 ft. high, 3 yr.....(\$70 per M)	8000	10	90	8 00

Lonicera Belgica.

2-3 ft. high	50	25	2 00
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Ivy, English. *Hedera Helix.*

2 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50	20 00
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Ivy, Japanese or Boston. *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, syn., *Veitchii*.

1½-3 ft. high.....	400	20	1 80	15 00
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Kudzu Vine. *Dolichos Japonicus*, syn., *Puereria Thunbergiana*.

2 ft. high.....	25	40	3 00
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Trumpet Creeper. *Tecoma radicans*.

1½ ft. high.....	40	25	2 00
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Matrimony Vine. *Lycium halmifolium*.

A half climbing vine with small pink flowers in summer and exceedingly ornamental in fall, with its intense scarlet berries. Mature plants appear like fountains with their long slender drooping branches of gray green foliage. The low price of our stock makes it economical for covering banks, walks, stumps or planting with shrubs.

3 ft. high.....	300	20	1 50	8 00
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Virginia Creeper. *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

At \$5.00 a thousand, you can afford to cover a sand dune, for the Virginia Creeper grows most luxuriantly even where covered by the high tides. Plant them about five feet apart.

You have seen portions of woodland, especially groves of Locust, given the first and most brilliant show of autumn with the Virginia Creeper. You can create such a beautiful effect by planting one or two of these at the base of each tree. A planting of flowering shrubs will be enlivened by a dash of the color of the Virginia Creeper.

Some people have a difficulty in distinguishing this from the poison vine. Virginia Creeper has five leaflets arranged like a wheel, black berries and single tendrils opposite each leaf. The poison vine has three leaflets, white berries and moss-like rootlets along the entire stem, where it clings to the bark.

4-10 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings...(\$5 per M)	6000	02	15	1 00
1-2 ft. high.....	300	15	1 00	8 00
2-4 ft. high.....	75	20	1 80	15 00
6-10 ft. high.....	25	1 00	7 50	.....

Wistaria, Chinese. *Wistaria Chinensis*, syn., *Kraunhia*.

If you have ever seen a house festooned with Wistaria twining along the porch, up under the second story eaves, and embracing the chimney, you undoubtedly have decided to plant Wistaria. They are beautiful, growing at random over pergolas, fences, up trees, and over banks. The clusters of purple and white flowers hang down like fringe. Wistaria belongs to the pea family and gets its nitrogen from the air through tubercles on the roots. Therefore, it will thrive on poor soil. The low price of our one year seedlings permits their wholesale use for decorating hedge rows and tree trunks.

Perhaps you consider your place completely planted, but undoubtedly there are places where vines can add to the interest and beauty.

4-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings . (\$40 per M)	1200	10	75	5 00
2 ft. high.....	50	25	2 00	.....



Copyright American Book Co.

Matrimony Vine has red berries like little tomatoes. It is suited for a rough bank or heap of stumps. Our stock will do this very cheaply. It will be useful at the seashore in making a tangle of salt-resistant shrubbery.



Copyright American Book Co.

Rosa Wichuraiana or Memorial Rose. The name keeps people from buying one of the most valuable roses for this climate. It comes from eastern Asia which has a climate like eastern North America; the same isotherms and the same wide variation between the January and July isotherms.

Western Europe and western North America have equable climates and their plants do not permanently thrive here. The important thing is to plant the following: native plants; foreign plants from climates that are equally or more variable, as the mountains of Japan, northern China, the Balkan peninsula, the southern Allegheny and Rocky Mountains; avoid plants from western Europe and western North America except the European Beech, Hornbeam, and Norway Maple, etc.

Hybridize and breed up new fruits based on the native species and those from similar climates, using varieties from western Europe for their superior flavor.

VINES—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 ft. high.....	50	\$ 40	\$3 00	.....
6-10 ft. high.....	25	1 00	7 50	.....
Wistaria, Japanese or Loose-Clustered. <i>W. multijuga.</i>				
4 ft. high.....	28	2 00	15 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	25	5 00	40 00	.....
8-10 ft. high.....	8	6 00	50 00	.....
Wistaria <i>Speciosa</i>, var., <i>magnifica</i>. Late-flowering American.				
4-12 in high.....	800	10	75	5 00
4-8 ft. high.....	25	4 00	35 00	.....

Roses

Hardy Roses, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Teas and Miscellaneous Roses.

The Rose will probably always remain a favorite flower. If it has been your wish to establish a rose garden, we offer a list of varieties which has been condensed to contain the most select and worthy sorts. If you will provide proper soil and conditions, there is no reason why you cannot succeed. If given plenty of food, roses will reward you liberally. To have the conditions ideal, the soil should be prepared one foot or more in depth, mixing in horse or cow manure. Cultivate frequently during the season. Manure should be applied annually. As a winter protection, bank earth up around the plants.

Anne de Diesbach	Hermosa	Mrs. John Laing
Baron de Bonstetten	Jules Margottin	Paul Neyron.
Baroness Rothschild	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	Crimson Baby Rambler
Clio	Killarney	Madame Cutbush
Francois Levet	La France	Princess Adelaide
Frau Karl Druschki	Madame Caroline Testout	Persian Yellow
General Jacqueminot	Madame Gabriel Luizet	Madame Plantier
Gruss an Teplitz	Magna Charta	

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price on above varieties.....	\$ 30	\$ 2 50	\$ 20 00

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Single Red.

Enthusiasm over this plant is never misplaced. The dark green luxuriant foliage is always attractive as well as the single and double flowers produced freely in May and June and more sparingly during the season. The brilliant red fruits are very showy from July till midwinter. For a low planting, this makes a dense mass of foliage serving the purpose of low growing shrubs. It is particularly happy near the seashore. It will thrive on the dunes.

1½ ft. high.....	(\$100 per M)	1100	25	2 00	15 00
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Rosa Rugosa Alba. Single White.

1½ ft. high.....	(\$100 per M)	1200	25	2 00	15 00
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Rosa Rugosa Hybrids.

Agnes Emily Carman	Conrad Ferdinand Meyer	Roseaie de l'Hay.
Belle Poitevine	Madame Georges Bruant	Sir Thomas Lipton
Blanc Double de Coubert	New Century	

Prices on above rugosa hybrids.....	400	30	2 50	20 00
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Rosa Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose) and Wichuraiana and Multiflora Hybrids.

When in bloom, these make one of the most showy landscapes. It is immaterial whether they are trained up a veranda, over an arch or covering a sunny bank. The large clusters of double flowers in different shades of pink, red and white are so numerous as to give a solid color effect. Aside from their flowering feature, we wish to mention their value as vigorous growers, free from insects, and the important functions they perform in a landscape. They can be made to cover large areas of

ROSES—Continued

ground more economically than grass and incur no expense for maintenance, but increase in beauty from year to year. If you have a plantation of shrubs, these can form a pleasing quarter. They have been trained with telling effect on the trunks of Locust trees and planted alternatively on fences with Clematis and Honey-suckle are very inviting. One of the most acceptable dispositions is to plant them above a retaining wall, where the long vigorous shoots draping over the wall are most picturesque.

Alberic Barbier	Hiawatha	Universal Favorite			
Dorothy Perkins	Lady Gay	White Dorothy Perkins			
Farquhar	Pink Roamer				
Gardenia	Ruby Queen	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price on above rambler roses		1400	30	\$2 50	\$20 00
Crimson Rambler		100	30	2 50	20 00
Prairie Rose, <i>Rosa setigera</i>					
1-3 ft. high		150	25	2 00	18 00
Baltimore Belle		25	25	2 00	.....
Prairie Queen		50	25	2 00	.....
Yellow Rambler		25	30	2 50	.....
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>		200	25	2 00	18 00
<i>Rosa Carolina</i>		500	20	1 80	15 00
<i>Rosa nitida</i> , 1 ft. high		100	20	1 80	15 00
<i>Rosa lucida alba</i>		20	25	2 00	.....

Hardy Garden Flowers

Achillea ptarmica fl. pl., "The Pearl"

300 10 90 8 00
Little double white flower like the Bridal Wreath. Any time in the summer you can cut sprays of this to acceptably add to bouquets.

A. millefolium "Cerise Queen"

200 15 1 25 9 00
Like *Spirea Anthony Waterer* in shape and color. The wild form is *Yarrow*.

Aconitum autumnale, Monkshood, purple

25 25 2 00
Althea rosea. Hollyhock, single. Mixed colors. 500 15 1 25 10 00

Up in New England and Central New York, the villages and farm houses are gay in June with the Hollyhock. They give a touch of beauty to the humblest cottages. Our plants are big strong roots and will grow six feet high this year. Plant a hundred or two along the back of the flower garden, in the vegetable garden, among the shrubs or along a fence or building. In July cut off the seed stalks and they will bloom again.

A. Single. Bright red, pink, white and yellow. 1300 15 1 25 10 00

A. Double. Double Hollyhock. Pink, white, yellow, red and maroon

1200 20 1 75 15 00
A. Hollyhock, single. *Kelways Hybrids*

350 30 2 50
Cadbury, *Broderick*, *Corona*, *Field of War*,
Frank Miles, *George Gessing*, *Langport*
Pink, *Mark Mason*, *Rosy Morn*, *Somerset*,
Wearne Wyche, *Whistler*.

Allysum saxatile compactum. Golden Tuft ... 2000 10 90 7 00

Sheets of gold in April and May. At that season no plant gives more for less investment. Use it for bordering the paths or a patch at the edge of shrubs, or on a dry bank with *Moss Pink* and *Sedum*.

Amsonia Tabernaemontana. Blue

100 15 1 25 9 00
Anchusa Italica. Dropmore variety. Blue... 1500 15 1 25 7 00

Many people say they cannot get enough blue flowers. Here is a blue flower that takes care of itself, stands up as tall as the larkspurs, and keeps in bloom during the driest part of the summer. After the first bloom in June, it continues to send up side shoots during the summer. "These stately flowers will provide

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

upstanding masses of brilliant blue — the color so often missing in the garden. They are splendid, either planted by themselves in clumps, or grouped in the color border; and nowhere can plants be obtained in such perfection of strength and beauty as from our stock."

A description of Cliveden, the seat of Mr. Waldorf Astor in Buckinghamshire, England, says "Tall examples of topiary work occur at intervals, and many of the groups of herbaceous plants are enclosed by Lavender or Rosemary. In summer the fragrant, dark-flowered Heliotrope occurs frequently between such plants as Marigolds, Clarkias, Phloxes, Delphiniums, or Michaelmas Daisies. With such a luxuriant background, the blue color of the Anchusa Italica varieties is peculiarly effective."

Many of the flowers most beautiful in England fail to reach their best development in the dryer climate of America, but in a large garden at Great Barrington, all planted with English plants the Anchusa was the most showy spot.

The flower is not well known. Will you be one to introduce it? It is as worthy as the Phlox, Larkspur and Paeony.

Try 10, 20 or 50 and if you don't find them a worthy addition to your garden, bring them back.

Anemone Japonica, var., alba. Japanese Wind-Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
flower. White.....	500 \$ 15	\$ 1 25	\$ 12 00

To those who aim to have a beautiful garden for the longest possible period, this will always appeal. The pink and white flowers are borne in succession from October first until severe frost. No flower is of purer beauty.

A. Japonica, var., Whirlwind.....	700	15	1 25	12 00
A. Japonica, var., "Queen Charlotte" Silvery pink.....	70	15	1 25	.....
Anthemis tinctoria, Marguerite. Yellow.....	400	15	1 25	12 00
Aquilegia, Columbine, var., Canadensis, Red and yellow.....	35	15	1 25	.....

The exquisite grace of the long-spurred varieties shows to peculiar advantage with the German Iris.

A. var., Chrysantha. Golden Columbine, Yellow, long spurred.....	1000	15	1 25	10 00
A. var., Coerulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Blue and White.....	600	15	1 25	10 00
A. var., Helenæ. Blue and White.....	500	15	1 25	10 00
A. nivea grandiflora. Long spurred White....	700	15	1 25	10 00
A. var., California Hybrids.....	150	15	1 25	10 00
A. var., Chrysantha Alba. White, long spurred	175	15	1 25	10 00
A. Fine mixed.....	800	10	90	7 00
Arabis Alpina. Alpine Rock Cress, White....	500	15	1 25	8 00
Armeria plantaginea. Thrift, Sea Pink, Rose Pink.....	700	10	80	5 00
Asclepias tuberosa. Butterfly Weed, Orange,...	500	15	1 25	10 00

The lustre of the July sun seems to be reflected in this plant. The flowers are such a fiery orange as to be conspicuous for a great distance. You have probably observed it growing wild on a railroad bank or along the roadside or in hot sandy soil and wondered how there could be such brilliancy in the midst of such unlikely conditions. Why not duplicate this effect on your own premises?

Aster. Novæ Angliæ. New England Aster. Michaelmas Daisy. Violet purple.....	25	15	1 25	.....
A. Novæ Angliæ, rubra. Rose purple.....	50	15	1 25	.....
A. Novæ Angliæ, var., Perry's Pink. Pink...	250	15	1 25	10 00
A. Thomas S. Ware. Pink.....	40	15	1 25	.....
A. Novæ Belgii, var., Top Sawyer. Parma-Violet.....	250	15	1 25	10 00
A. Tataricus. Blue.....	200	15	1 25	8 00
A. sub-Coeruleus.....	450	15	1 25	8 00
A. Fairfield. White.....	100	15	1 25	.....
Astilbe Japonica. See Spirea Japonica.				

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

Quan. Each Per 10 Per 100

Bee Balm. *See Monarda.*

Bellis perennis. English Daisy. Pink and
white 1400 \$ 10 \$ 80 \$ 5 00

Spring is always more welcome for these pretty double pink and white buttons, growing six inches high. Flowers spring up so thick as to give an unbroken belt of color, if planted along the edge of hardy beds or borders. They are a favorite with the children. You can plant them in the grass where they are as contented as dandelions, or, let them carpet bulb beds.

Blanket Flower. *See Gaillardia.*Bleeding Heart. *See Dicentra.*

Baptisia australis. Blue. Wild Indigo 90 15 1 25 10 00

Baptisia tinctoria. Tumble Weed. Yellow 30 15 1 25

Boltonia Latisquama nana 50 10 80

Cactus, Opuntia vulgaris. Prickly Pear.
Yellow 180 15 1 25 10 00

Campanula Persicifolia grandiflora. Bell Flower.
Peach Bells. Blue (\$60 per M) 800 15 1 25 10 00

Our beds of these are sheets of white and blue in June and July. The bell shaped flowers are crowded along erect stems two and a half feet high. They always make an acceptable patch in the flower garden or against foundation walls.

C. persicifolia, var., alba. White 900 15 1 25 10 00

C. persicifolia gigantea Moerheimi. Double
White 120 25 2 00

C. persicifolia Grandiflora. Mixed. Blue and
White 1600 15 1 25 10 00

C. pyramidalis. Chimney Bell-flower. Blue
and White 300 25 2 00 18 00

C. Medium. Canterbury Bells. Blue, Pink and
White 500 15 1 25 10 00

C. Carpatica. Carpathian Harebell. Blue 600 15 1 25 8 00

A most satisfactory plant for edging, on account of its dwarf habit. The foliage makes a dense mass five inches high and during the summer blue and white bells make their appearance.

C. Carpatica, var., alba. White 500 15 1 25 8 00

C. rapunculoides. Blue 200 10 80 5 00

Cerastium tomentosum, snow in summer. White. 80 10 90 6 00

Chrysanthemum, Pompon:

Prince of Wales. Pure White 80 10 90 6 00

Myer's Perfection. Cream anemone
flowered 800 10 90 6 00

Anna Mary. Cream White, shaded Pink.
Button 200 10 90 6 00

St. Illoria. Silvery Rose, quilled petals... 200 10 90 6 00

Oban. Silver Pink, full anemone centre... 100 10 90 6 00

Rhoda. Pink shaded White. Button.... 400 10 90 6 00

Sylvia. Scarlet-Bronze. Tall 200 10 90 6 00

Julia Lagravere. Crimson maroon..... 100 10 90 6 00

Eagle d'Or. Golden yellow 25 10 90

Alice Cary. Pure yellow. Button 250 10 90 6 00

Urith. Bronze, tipped yellow..... 400 10 90 6 00

C. Small Golden Button 200 10 90 6 00

C. Maximum "Triumph," White..... 200 10 90 8 00

C. Inodorum. "Bridal Robe" 600 10 80 3 00

C. Eva, Pink 180 10 90 6 00

C. Maximum. King Edward VII. (Moonpenny
Daisy) 500 10 80 3 00

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
C. Triumphant d'Or	85	\$ 10	\$ 90	\$ 6 00
C. Rebecca	240	10	90	6 00
C. Shasta Daisy	700	10	90	6 00
Clematis tubulosa, var., Davidiana. Blue.....	100	15	1 25	10 00
C. integrifolia. Blue.....	30	15	1 25	.....
C. recta. White	130	15	1 25	10 00
Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley	3000	10	80	5 00
Coreopsis Lanceolata grandiflora. Yellow.....	300	15	1 25	8 00

The best hardy yellow flower for massing. Incessant in bloom and so rich in color as to attract everyone. Flowers borne on long stems, convenient for cutting. It grows two to three feet high.

Cowslip. *See Primula.*

Daffodils. *See Narcissus.*

Daisy. *See Bellis and Rudbeckia.*

Day Lily. *See Funkia and Hemerocallis.*

Delphinium, Larkspur.

There is not a shade of blue these stately spires do not embrace, including the most delicate silvery tints and rich rosy mauve, as well as the deep shades.

D. Formosum. Dark blue.....	300	15	1 25	10 00
D. grandiflorum, var., Chinense. Gentian blue.	700	15	1 25	10 00
D. Belladonna. Azure Blue	250	25	2 00	15 00
D. Gold Medal Hybrids. Shades of blue, mostly light.....	800	12	1 00	8 00
D. grandiflorum Chinense alba	250	12	1 00	8 00
D. Kelway's hybrids	800	12	1 00	8 00
D. "Duke of Connaught"	45	12	1 00	.....
Desmodium m. <i>See Lespedeza.</i>				
Dianthus. Mrs. Sinkins. White	50	15	1 25	10 00
D. Her Majesty. Pure white.....	20	15	1 25	.....
D. White Reserve. Free blooming white.....	100	15	1 25	10 00
D. Lord Lyon. Double pink.....	50	15	1 25	10 00
D. plumarius. Various shades.....	100	10	90	8 00
D. Chinensis. China Pinks	450	10	90	8 00

Excellent for bedding. They give a mass of foliage and flowers one foot high. We can supply distinct colors in rich crimson, maroon and pink. The flowers have a delightful spicy odor. The petals are twisted and shredded. No plant gives a more intense sheet of color for less cost.

D. Latifolius atrococcineus	430	10	80	6 00
D. Heddewigi Stellaris. Star pink.....	400	10	80	6 00
D. Crimson Belle. Single crimson.....	600	10	80	6 00
D. Salmon King. Double	170	10	80	6 00
D. Double Fireball.....	600	10	80	6 00
D. barbatus. Sweet William:				
Single crimson	700	10	90	6 00
Watermelon white. Pure white	900	10	90	6 00
Holborn Glory. A largerange of color, with large white eye	800	10	90	6 00
Dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Pink....	350	15	1 25	10 00

This does not need to be roused a second time from its winter nap. The first warm day finds it growing rapidly and by the end of May it has yielded its array of pink, heart-shaped flowers along graceful fronds. It will not take the children long to discover how to dissect the flowers into bunnies, slippers, etc.

D. eximia. Pink	30	15	1 25	10 00
Dictamnus fraxinella. Pink.....	25	15	1 25	.....
D. fraxinella alba. White	50	15	1 25	.....
Digitalis. Foxglove, var., Gloxiniaeflora. Rose colored	900	15	1 25	8 00

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Digitalis, Pure white.....(\$60 per M)	2000	\$ 15	\$ 1 25	\$ 8 00

A patch of these with their two to three foot stalks thickly set with tubular flowers, are conspicuous and agreeably so, wherever they are located. In the woodland border their radiance is intensified by the deep shadowy background. They make delightful punctuations in shrubbery plantings.

Doronicum plantagineum excelsum. Yellow...	25	20	1 75	15 00
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Echinops. Globe Thistle	600	20	1 75	15 00
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Epimedium, Barren-Wort. Bishops Hat, red...	150	20	1 75	15 00
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Eryngium amethystinum. Sea Holly. Steel blue	40	20	1 75	15 00
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Eupatorium coelestinum. Hardy Ageratum.				
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Light blue	300	15	1 25	8 00
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Toward the middle of September this is an unbroken sheet of blue. Flowers are like tufts of blue moss. Long stems make it excellent for vases. Fifteen inches high.

Funkia. Plantain Lily. Day Lily, var., lancifolia				
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Lavender	400	15	1 25	8 00
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F. Lancifolia, var., variagata.....	60	15	1 25	10 00
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Funkia ovata	140	15	1 25	8 00
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F. subcordata grandiflora. Pure white.....	300	15	1 25	10 00
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F. fortunei	100	15	1 25	10 00
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Gaillardia grandiflora. Blanket flower. Yellow				
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vermilion, and crimson.....	900	15	1 25	8 00
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You will always have flowers to cut if you plant this. The daisy-like blooms are produced constantly during the season and are startling for their rich combinations of red and orange. Very satisfactory for edging. One foot high.

Geum atrosanguineum. Red	400	15	1 25	10 00
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An open growing plant with single strawberry-like flowers of intense scarlet, large as a quarter. Stems suitable for cutting. Blooms from June first intermittantly through the summer. Eighteen inches high.

Gypsophylla paniculata. Baby's Breath. White	360	15	1 25	10 00
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Gypsophylla repens	120	15	1 25	10 00
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Helenium pumilum. Yellow.....	50	15	1 25
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H. cupreum	20	15	1 25
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Helianthus Maximiliana. Yellow	150	15	1 25	8 00
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H. Mollis. Hoary sunflower. Yellow.....	50	15	1 25	8 00
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H. rigidus, var., Miss Mellish. Yellow	600	15	1 25	10 00
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This will make more show in a garden than almost any plant on account of its height and abundance of flowers. It blooms from the last of July until frost. The flowers are like large golden daisies, nodding on long stems and are so intense in color will illuminate the darkest interior. It is free from the weedy character sometimes associated with the sunflowers.

H. orgyalis. Yellow	120	15	1 25	8 00
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Heliopsis laevis, var., Pitcheriana. Yellow.....	130	10	90	8 00
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Helleborus. Christmas Rose	30	25	2 00
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Hemerocallis. Yellow Day Lily, var., Dumortierii. Yellow	250	15	1 25	8 00
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If you are fond of flowers of the Lily type, Hemerocallis will be well represented in your garden. In June there is a lavish display from the Flava and Dumortierii, repeated in July by Thunbergii. The colors are lemon yellow and other shades not readily comprehended from descriptions.

H. flava. Lemon Lily. Yellow	175	15	1 25	8 00
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H. Florham. Yellow.....	350	20	1 75	15 00
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H. Gold Dust. Indian yellow.....	180	15	1 25	8 00
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H. fulva. Tawny Day Lily. Copper.....	200	10	90	8 00
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H. fulva, var., Kwanso. Double Orange Lily..	380	10	90	8 00
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H. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Day Lily.....	200	15	1 25	8 00
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Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells	340	15	1 25	10 00
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Crowbar for planting trees which have a long tap root. The step is not necessary, but it will pay to have a blacksmith make one if you are planting a thousand trees.



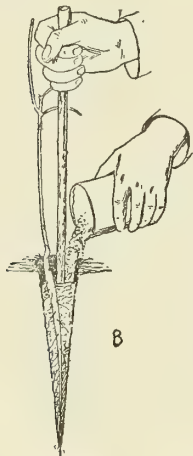
To make the hole strike a crowbar down a foot deep then stand on it and swing back and forth and the hole is quickly made.



Put the tree in the hole until it is two or three

inches deeper than before. Planting deeper allows for the settling of the ground.

The hole may be filled by striking down the crow-bar three inches away and crowding over, as when setting cabbage with a dibber.



Another way is to pour sand or dry earth in the hole.



Another way is to fill in mellow earth from the top and tamp firmly and be sure to fill the bottom.

We have transplanted many thousand Oaks this way, and they nearly all lived even when set in December. The old way was to cut off the end of the tap root and plant in a furrow. The tendency was to cut the root too short. The ground settled, the surface soil dried out, the Oak made a

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Hibiscus Moscheutos. Marsh Mallow.....	550	\$.15	\$1 25	\$10 00
The largest hardy garden flower. Flower like hollyhock, large as saucers, opening in succession along the extremely vigorous stems. Beautiful shell pink. Foliage large and healthy. Patient in almost any situation, but particularly happy in moist ground. They are appropriate among shrubs being dense and rugged Five feet.				
Hollyhock. See <i>Athea Rosea</i> .				
Hypericum Moserianum. Gold Flower. St.				
Johnswort.....	80	15	1 25	10 00
Iberis. Hardy Candytuft, var., sempervirens.				
Evergreen candytuft. White.....	700	15	1 25	8 00
A low growing plant appropriate for the edge of borders, presenting a strip of white four inches high early in May. The foliage is evergreen.				
I. Gibraltarica hybrida. White to lavender....	160	15	1 25	8 00
Iris Germanica. German Iris. Fleur-de-lis:				
Purple King. Rich, deep, velvety, purple..	45	25	2 00	.....
Spectabilis. Light and deep violet-purple..	90	15	1 25	.....
Walnerii. Light blue.....(\$60 per M)	600	15	1 25	8 00
This is the usual type of German Iris with light blue flowers. It is a cheerful flower blooming early in May and unlike many other flowers, it keeps in good condition all the rest of the year, never has rusty seeds, or brown foliage toppling over. Plant the German Iris, with <i>Allysum saxitale</i> for a border, and <i>Aquilegia</i> and <i>Campanula</i> to grow up between it. The low price and large size of these plants gives you the opportunity to get a large quantity of flowers for a small cost.				
Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender blue.....	40	25	2 00	18 00
Queen of May. Soft lilac, almost pink.....	40	15	1 25	.....
Cengialti. S. lavender Blue. F. Violet blue.	60	15	1 25	.....
Maori King. S. Golden Yellow. F. Velvety crimson.....	60	25	2 00	.....
Honorabilis. S. Golden. F. Rich brown ..	200	15	1 25	.....
Dr. Bernice. S. Coppery bronze. F. Velvety crimson.....	80	25	2 00	.....
Gazelle. White, frilled rich mauve.....	50	15	1 25	.....
Madam Chereau. White, frilled blue.....	240	15	1 25	10 00
I. Clear blue.....	125	15	1 00	.....
I. Florentina. Orris Root. White suffused lilac.	100	15	1 25	10 00
I. pumila hybrida: Dwarf Iris.				
Cyanea. Satiny blue-purple...(\$60 per M)	700	15	1 00	8 00
Eburna. Creamy white.....	150	15	1 00	8 00
Florida. Sulphur yellow.....	200	15	1 00	8 00

If you want quick returns on your flower investment, these dwarf Iris will give it most profusely. The first week in May they make an astonishing display with their pure colored blooms, nine inches high. Why not establish an Iris garden? By using this variety, the German Iris and Japanese Iris, you will have Iris in abundance from May first to July fifteenth.

I. cristata, sky-blue	400	15	1 00	8 00
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Bright blue stars close to the ground early in May. Unlike all the other Irises, it is a plant to find among the violets, blue bells, etc.

I. Siberica orientalis. Siberian Iris. Blue.....	140	15	1 00	8 00
I. Snow Queen	80	25	2 00	.....
I. Pseudo-acorus	100	15	1 00	.....

I. Kaempferi. Japanese Iris:

Victor. White, veined violet-purple.....	100	25	2 00	15 00
Blue Jay. Sky-blue	180	25	2 00	15 00
Blue Danube. Indigo Blue.....	180	25	2 00	15 00
Helene von Siebold. Reddish, veined white.	160	25	2 00	15 00
Paragon. Royal purple, marked orange....	170	25	2 00	15 00

Unusually different from all other classes. Large, graceful flowers, the veins

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

harmoniously blending with the rich coloring of the petals. The blossoms terminate on stems three to four feet high. They bloom through July after the German and Siberian Irises have faded away.

Kniphofia tritoma. Red Hot Poker Plant.	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Orange, scarlet and yellow	400	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

The name accurately describes it. The spikes of red and orange are the most showy flowers in late summer and early autumn, for the flowers continue after frost. It is from South Africa and needs mulching in winter.

Lathyrus latifolia. Hardy Sweet Pea. Pink,				
white mixed	130	15	1 25	8 00
L. latifolia alba var., "The Pearl," White	30	15	1 25	10 00
Lavendula, vera, Lavender	90	15	1 25	10 00

You can grow this if covered with leaves in the winter. The fragrance of its dried flower spikes is always welcome.

Lespedeza sieboldi, syn., Desmodium penduliflorum. Magenta-pink	200	20	1 50	12 00
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A shrub like plant more like a Spirea Van Houttei than the usual hardy flower. It grows four feet high and in Spetember its graceful arching branches are laden with sprays of rosy, red, pea shaped blossoms. Don't veto it because it is magenta. Try it away from other colors, among the shrubbery. It resembles its relative, Alfalfa, in resisting drought and getting nitrogen from the air in the soil.

L. Sieboldi alba. Pure white	40	25	2 00	
Liatris pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather.	170	15	1 25	8 00

Many people ask, "What is that tall flower?" It is a wand like spike, four feet high. Royal Purple.

L. spicata. Devils Bit. Clear purple	250	15	1 25	8 00
Lilium auratum. Japanese Golden Banded Lily.	300	25	1 75	15 00
L. speciosum album. White	300	25	1 75	

Flowers eight inches wide with recurved petals. One of the lilies easy to grow, and sure to make a bright spot in midsummer.

L. speciosum rubrum. Deep pink	300	15	1 25	10 00
L. elegans, var., Wallacei. Apricot, spotted black	65	15	1 25	
L. tigrinum. Tiger Lily. Orange, spotted yellow	1000	10	90	6 00

Lily-of-the-Valley. See Convallaria.

Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal flower. Crimson	450	15	1 25	10 00
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A perennial resembling the annual Salvia. It has a richer and purer color and does not need to be annually planted. Water well during July and August. Two to four feet. August and September.

Lupinus polyphyllus. Lupine. Blue	500	15	1 00	6 00
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Wheel-shaped foliage with spikes of pea-shaped, Wistaria like flowers, blue and white from June until September, characterize this plant sufficiently to suggest its use. It grows wild in dry ground on Long Island.

L. polyphyllus, var., albus. White	500	15	1 00	6 00
Lychnis chalcedonica. Lamp Flower. London				

Pride. Orange-scarlet	250	15	1 00	8 00
L. Haageana. Pink, scarlet or crimson	140	15	1 00	8 00

L. Flos-cuculi, var., plenissima semperflorens				
Double Cuckoo Flower. Ragged Robin.				
Pink	180	15	1 25	

L. viscaria fl. pl. German Catchfly. Double				
rosy-red	550	15	1 25	8 00

Every stem is a miniature bouquet. Double rosy-red flowers produced in tight clusters, resembling tiny roses. Beds of them are decidedly glowing. One foot high. Grasslike foliage forming a dense mat.

Lysimachia clethroides	200	10	80	5 00
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Megasia cordifolia	50	25	1 50	
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Mentha piperita. Common peppermint	200	10	80	5 00
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brave start in May and died in June. Planted with long roots the Oaks make a vigorous growth. Later they can have a rootpruner run under them in both directions as shown on page 37, and be almost as safely transplanted as Maples.



Lespedeza.—This grows about four feet high, making a clump of deep green healthy foliage in a dry situation. The magenta flowers are very numerous, making a solid mass of color during September.



Sample of our big field grown hardy flowers. They are two to five times as big as pot grown plants. Dig them with a spade-ful of soil and they are sure to give you big value.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Monarda didyma. Bee Balm. Oswego Tea.				
Cambridge Scarlet.....	350	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

A most gorgeous mass of bloom all summer due to the great number of intense rich crimson-scarlet flowers. They thrive in any position or soil. Excellent for woods, shrubberies and wild places. The foliage has a strong perfume of mint. Two feet high.

Montbretia crocosmaeflora. Orange or ver-				
million.....	75	30	2 25	.....

Moss Pink. See *Phlox Subulata*.

Myosotis palustris semperflorens. Everblooming				
Forget-me-not.....	350	10	90	8 00

Oenothera fruticosa, var., Youngii. Yellow.....	280	15	1 25	10 00
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Every bush is a mound of buttercup yellow, so thickly are the flowers studded over the entire plant. There are several relays for every flower that has spent its beauty, thus the plant becomes more and more glorious with the passing season. Eighteen inches high.

O. Missouriensis. Evening primrose.....	25	25	1 50
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Pæonia Sinensis. Peony:

Festiva maxima. White, early.....	150	50	4 50	40 00
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Madam Crousse. White. Midseason.....	80	50	4 50	40 00
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Couronne D'Or. Crown of gold. White,				
very late.....	60	75	6 50	60 00

Queen Victoria, syn., Whitleyi. White.				
Early midseason.....	125	25	2 00	18 00

Delicatissima. Pink.....	50	75	6 50	60 00
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Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille. Pink,				
late.....	70	75	6 50	60 00

Humei carnea. Pink.....	150	25	2 00
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Felix Crousse. Red. Late midseason.....	50	75	6 50	60 00
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Rubra superba. (Richardsons) Crimson,				
Late.....	80	50	4 50	40 00

Delachei. Crimson purple. Late midseason	35	50	4 50	40 00
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Duchess de Nemours.....	40	50	4 50
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Rubra triumphans.....	100	25	2 00
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Mixed varieties.....	300	20	1 50	12 00
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P. officinalis rubra fl. pl. Deep crimson, early	500	30	2 00	18 00
P. Moutan. Tree Peony.....	45	1 00	9 00

Papaver orientale. Oriental Poppy. Vermilion				
or scarlet.....	300	15	1 25	10 00

This is the biggest and showiest individual flower of our entire collection. The flowers are six to eight inches across, of flaming orange-scarlet, borne on stiff stems three feet high. It is in bloom in July. It appears difficult to transplant successfully, but we have some in pots that will be successful. The plant that will retain its position in the garden for a score of years, making every year a neat clump of Acanthus-like leaves.

P. Orientale. Hybrids. Psyche.....	50	25	2 00	.....
P. Orientale. "Princess Louise".....	70	25	2 00	.....

P. nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. White, orange				
and scarlet flowers.....	450	15	1 00	8 00

P. nudicaule. Excelsior Strain.....	200	15	1 00	8 00
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This is a bright little spring flower, sending up slender stems a foot high in early May with nodding yellow and orange flowers. There are few flowers during the summer and again at the end of the season it blooms freely. The plant is a close tuft of low foliage suitable for edging.

The edging problem is the most puzzling one when you are planting your flower beds. There are plenty of tall things to put in the back. For edging you can use Arabis, Armeria, Bellis, Campanula carpathica, Dianthus, Eupatorium coelestinum, Iberis, Iris Cristata, Lavender, Lychnis viscaria, Phlox subulata, Vinca.



Berries of the Chinese Cork Tree are black and remain on all winter. They are rich and oily, and the robins are especially fond of them on their fall migration.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Paradisa Lilastrum. St. Brunos Lily	150	\$ 15	\$1 00	\$6 00
Pentstemon barbatus, var., Torreyi. Scarlet....	600	15	1 25	8 00

A refined and slender Foxglove like plant with brilliant scarlet flowers from June until August. It is another of the comparatively few garden flowers that always look in good order even when out of flower, the plant being a mat of dark green foliage about one foot across.

P. White. var., Digitalis	125	15	1 00	6 00
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Phlox decussata:

It has been our ambition to make our list of Phlox brief and still comprise the worthy varieties. This meant the elimination of scores of varieties. Weak and objectionable colors and unsatisfactory growers are among the discarded. We are particularly proud of our salmon-pink varieties and the list represents the best strain possible from exhaustive trials and comparisons.

Independence. Tall. Early white.....	100	15	1 25	10 00
Queen. Tall, white	200	15	1 25	10 00
Von Lassburg, medium, purest white.....	120	15	1 25	10 00
Hermione, dwarf, white	90	15	1 25	10 00
Bridesmaid, tall, white, crimson-carmine eye	35	15	1 25	10 00
Aglæ Adason, medium, pure white, soft red, eye	80	15	1 25	10 00
Sonnenkind, medium, rose pink.....	350	15	1 25	10 00
Beranger, dwarf white, suffused rose-pink, red eye	125	15	1 25	10 00
Lumineaux, tall, salmon pink.....	100	15	1 25	10 00
Elizabeth Campbell, new, soft salmon....	120	30	2 50	20 00
Wolfgang von Goethe, medium, salmon- rose, large white centre... (\$60 per M)	800	15	1 25	10 00
L'Evenement, dwarf, Bright salmon, blue- purple	250	15	1 25	10 00
George A. Strohleim, orange-scarlet, blood- red eye	120	20	1 75	15 00
Matador, medium, orange-red, cherry centre	130	15	1 25	10 00
Coquelicot, dwarf, orange-scarlet.....	250	15	1 25	10 00
Aurora Borealis, dwarf orange, purple centre	100	15	1 25	10 00
General Van Heutz, new, salmon-red, white centre	200	15	1 25	10 00
R. P. Struthers, tall, bright red.....	190	15	1 25	10 00
Madam P. Langier, tall, geranium red....	50	15	1 25	10 00
Ferdinand Cortez, tall, crimson, overlaid with coppery bronze	200	15	1 25	10 00
Von Hochberg, tall, satiny, crimson-purple.	40	20	1 75	15 00
L'Esperance, dwarf, lavender-pink, large white eye	90	15	1 25	10 00
Edmond Rostand, reddish-violet, large white centre	60	15	1 25	10 00
Pyramidalis.....	100	15	1 25	10 00
F. S. Lassburg	70	15	1 25	10 00
P. mixed	450	10	90	8 00

Phlox suffruticosa. Early flowering Phlox:

Miss Lingard	400	20	1 75	15 00
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This is a distinct species with leaves different from the Phlox paniculata, being more glossy and having a long slender point. The cluster of flowers is narrower. It starts to bloom early in June, five weeks before the other Phlox. The variety Miss Lingard is white with a light red eye, and makes a bright patch in the garden.



Magnolia Macrophylla or Large Leaved Magnolia.—This has immense white flowers up to fourteen inches in width, one of the largest flowers known. The flower is like a delicate porcelain vase.



Poor roots make a poor growth the first year.—The exceptions to this statement are trees native to swampy ground like Poplars, Willows, and Elms, which are quite certain to live even with poor roots and will make a vigorous growth the first few years, if they have a fair show. That is why they are so popular with both nurserymen and planters, who may not understand that the best permanent results on the dry soil of Long Island are not obtained from trees native to swamps. Come to the nursery and we can come to a mutual understanding with the trees before us and with a knowledge of your location and soil; what will give both the best immediate and best permanent results. The swamp type of trees will often grow vigorously for five, ten or more years while they have a comparatively large feeding area. Later when they have to draw sap from a wider radius and lift it up higher to the top, they commence to fail, getting thin and yellow with some dead limbs.

If the tree has poor roots, cut it back more severely and you will increase its chances. Do not blame the roots for poor growth the first year unless you are sure that the tree has had just the right mulching, watering, and trimming.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

P. subulata. Moss Pink.	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Alba, pure white.....(\$50 Per M)	2000	\$ 10	\$ 80	\$ 6 00
Lilacina, white tinged with blue (\$50 Per M)	3000	10	80	6 00
Pink. An excellent pink.....(\$50 Per M)	3000	10	80	6 00

This will make a brilliant blanket of pink, easily distinguished a mile or more away. To behold a bed at close range, it is actually dazzling, so strong is the reflection of light. Plant one foot apart and it will make an even grasslike covering the first year. Clothe a bank with it, or border a path. It will make itself at home anywhere so long as there is sun. It is native in thin soil over rocks.

Physostegia Virginica. False Dragon Head. Pink	180	15	1 25	10 00
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A tall bold plant about three feet high with flesh colored flowers. Worthy to be used with Phlox, Larkspur, Columbine and Iris.

P. Virginica, var., alba. White.....	300	15	1 25	10 00
Platycodon grandiflorum. Chinese Bellflower.				
Blue or White.....	750	15	1 25	10 00

Big blue bells like the Campanula, borne on strong stems suitable for cutting. The flowers are two or three inches across and vary in color from deep blue to white. They are generally in bloom all summer. The flower stems have a way of sprawling about, but it possesses no other defect. The tuberous roots are like a parsnip.

Polygonatum giganteum. Solomon's seal. White	150	15	1 25	10 00
Primula. Primrose, Polyantha. Yellow, bronze				
red.....	250	15	1 25	8 00
Double.....	350	20	1 75	15 00
Single.....	1400	15	1 25	10 00

This has almost as strong a hold on the affection as the violet and they are just as welcome in the spring. They can be used to border the garden paths, or plant them along the edges of the shrubbery or with spring bulbs or along the woodland walk. The colors vary through yellow, red and maroon.

P. veris. English cowslip. Various colors.....	130	10	90	6 00
P. elatior. Oxlip.....	750	15	1 25	8 00
P. vulgaris. English primrose. Canary yellow..	130	15	1 25	8 00
P. invincible. Giant.....	100	15	1 25	8 00
Pyrethrum hybridum, fl. pl.		15	1 25	8 00

The double forms look like China Asters only they bloom in early May. They are borne on tall slender stems and are one of the best flowers for cutting at the season when the garden enthusiasm is at its highest and flowers with long stems are not abundant. The single varieties are more like the Ox-eyed daisy in shades of white, pink or red. They can be used for naturalizing or for making large groups in the garden.

Ranunculus. Acris. fl. pl. Double Buttercup..	160	15	1 25	.....
Rudbeckia laciniata. Golden Glow.....	500	15	1 00	6 00

The single form of this grows wild on Long Island, along the west shore to Manhasset Bay. The double form was discovered in the west. A few years ago it became very popular because of its easy propagation and showy character. It grows six feet high with big double Chrysanthemum-like flowers. There are places where it could be used as a tall screen or background.

R. purpurea. Giant Purple Cone-Flower.....	250	15	1 25
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One of the Black-eyed Susan type, undaunted by dry weather. It grows three feet high and has purple flowers in August.

Sagina subulata. Pearlwort.....	250	15	1 25
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A close green moss one inch high. A customer at Easthampton reports that it is very attractive in a garden in back of the sand dunes.

Salvia azurea, var., grandiflora. Meadow Sage.				
Blue.....	800	15	1 25	10 00

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

It has spikes of sky blue flowers from August until frost, but so open and slender that it needs a mass of twenty or fifty plants to make an effect. It grows four feet high and is a welcome addition to the list of blue flowers.

Saponaria Officinalis, var., flora pleno. Bouncing Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Bet.....	60	\$ 10	\$ 80 \$
Sedum acre. Stonecrop. Wall Pepper. Yellow..	1600	10	50 3 00
Sedum. Yellow.....	200	10	50 3 00

This creeps along over the surface of the sand and makes a blotch of bright yellow, star-shaped flowers in May. It can be planted ten inches apart on sand banks and help to hold it where it is too dry for grass.

S. spectabilis. Japanese Liveforever. Rosy-red.	230	15	1 25	10 00
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Resembles the Spirea Anthony Waterer, blooming about two feet high with bright heads of pale pink flowers. W. Robinson in "The English Flower Garden" says, "This is the handsomest of the tall species, and being very distinct and beautiful is worthy of the choicest collection of plants."

Silphium perfoliatum. Cup plant. Lemon colored	250	15	1 00	8 00
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A plant of the Sunflower family, growing about seven feet high. The pairs of broad leaves clasp the stem and form a cup holding the heavy dews. The flowers are clear lemon yellow about three inches wide. It is a clean glossy plant holding itself up well and not weedy in appearance. It can be used in the rear of the flower garden, among the shrubbery or in a wild garden.

Spirea Japonica. Astilbe Japonica. White.....	100	15	1 25
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These three species are Herbaceous plants of the type grown in greenhouses with white feathery plumes about two feet high. They bloom in May and June.

S. Kampschatica or Gigantea. Cream white...	125	25	2 00	.....
S. palmata, var., elegans. Silvery-pink.....	140	15	1 25	.....
Statice latifolia. Great sea lavender. Blue-purple	50	15	1 25	.....
Stokesia Cyanea. Cornflower. Stokes' Aster (\$60 Per M)	900	15	1 25	6 00

Another American flower destined to become popular in our gardens both because it a beautiful and showy flower and because it likes our hot dry summers. In England it is largely grown for supplying the market with blue flowers in autumn. The flowers are like Cornflower, the national flower of Germany, but are about three inches across with fringed petals. Fifty of them will give you a bright area in the garden and an abundance of cut flowers from June until frost. They may be planted about eighteen inches apart as the plants are wide but not over one foot high.

S. alba. Pure white.....	1000	15	1 25	6 00
Thermopsis Caroliniana. Yellow.....	300	15	1 25	.....

The plants that stand up straight, have showy flowers, keep bright and vigorous in poor, dry ground and look well when out of flower are to be favorably considered for every garden. This has yellow pea-shaped flowers in spikes two inches in diameter and three to six feet high in July. There is a series of species from America and other dry places that keep cheerful when the dry winds and hot sun of July have checked the varieties most common in England and most common in seed and plant catalogues, which thrive in the damper weather of May and October. They are Asclepias tuberosa, Aster Novæ Angliæ, Cactus or Opuntia, Dictamnus, Eupatorium, Helianthus, Heliopsis, Lespedeza, Liatris, Lupinus, Penstemon, Phlox subulata, Physostegia, Rudbeckia, Salvia, Sedum, Silphium, Stokesia, Tradescantia, Yucca. If you want a garden that don't need lots of water, frequent hoeing, and deep rich soil, try the above. You can plant them among shrubs or on banks.

Thymus serpyllum, var., citriodorus. Lemon thyme	20	15	1 25	.....
Tradescantia Virginica. Spiderwort. Blue	200	15	1 25	.....

A plant from the old-fashioned gardens forming a handsome clump of foliage two feet high and bright blue flowers that open in the morning and close at noon.



The Oakland Steamboat Co. runs a ferry for autos every two hours during the summer months from Rye Beach to Sea Cliff.

A quick method of delivery with a wide radius reaching through western Connecticut, Westchester County, New Jersey. The tree on the trailer is a Maple, Linden, Pin Oak, or Elm, twenty years old with a spread of fifteen to twenty feet. On the truck can be carried evergreens as shown or two or three shade trees with a spread of twelve to sixteen feet. We have hundreds of large trees with broad tops of flexible branches trained to tie in narrow enough to go under trolley wires and across ferries. It will pay you to investigate this method of saving fifteen years in the development of your country place. We have grown these trees in a wholesale way and are offering the stock close to the cost of production, believing it to be the best method of educating the public to utilize a new type of nursery stock. The roots are kept in the best possible condition for successful transplanting.

The truck is also used to take twenty men a distance of twenty or thirty miles to move large trees, the time lost on the road is but slight and you get efficient skilful work to move trees quickly and safely. The men are working the year round at tree-moving and will do the work in a manner that is both the best and the cheapest.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued				
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
T. Virginica, var., alba. White	200	\$ 15	\$ 1 25	.....
Tritoma. See Kniphofia.				
Trollius. Globe flower. Yellow	45	25	2 00	.....
Valeriana officinalis. Garden Heliotrope.....	600	15	1 25	8 00

This grows three to four feet high. It has small pink flowers in very loose open clusters. We found it in an old garden and have been trying for several years to get up a stock of it. It is not only an attractive plant in the garden, but is a welcome addition to the cut flowers..

Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Blue Jay Flower.				
Blue.....	130	15	1 25	10 00

There is hardly a flower in our whole collection more showy and conspicuous in the fall than this. With its spikes of dark rich blue two feet high, it is indispensable.

Vinca Minor. Trailing Blue Myrtle or Periwinkle	2000	15	1 00	8 00
Viola. Cornuta. Yellow	360	15	1 00	8 00
V. Violet. Hardy Double Russian Violet.....	450	15	1 00	8 00
Yucca filamentosa. Two yr. transp.....	2000	10	75	5 00

This is related to the Century Plant. The plants have to be two or three years old and well established before they bloom. We have rows of vigorous plants that will have tree-like stems four to six feet high with creamy white, lily-like flowers in June and July. They make a stately effect in the garden and gleam out in the moonlight against a background of dark Pines.

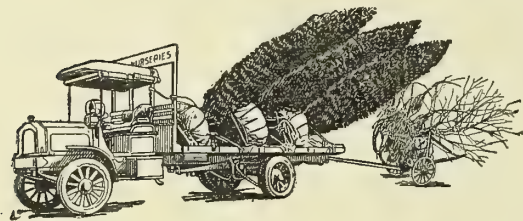
The foliage is also like the Century Plant and remains a bright green all winter. Its thickened tuberous roots enable it to stand the drought and to be equally successful on a sandy hill in ordinary garden soil or at the seashore. The low prices at which we offer these plants permits these plants to be used for covering extensive areas. They may be planted three feet apart.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK

This is to Certify that the Stock in the nursery of ISAAC HICKS & SON, of Westbury, County of Nassau, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San José scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1913.

(Signed) CALVIN J. HUSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Date, Albany, N. Y., September 3, 1912.





PHLOX AND LILIUM SPECIOSUM AND SWEET ALYSSUM in a garden at Southampton. Just back of the dunes, flower gardens maintain a luxuriance, far superior to a few thousand feet inland. This is probably due to the moist, cool ocean air, which prevents the drying up of the delicate petals. The gardens more nearly approach the gardens of England. Most American gardens in this latitude suffer from dry winds from June to September. The automatic sprinklers will make the gardens look bright all summer. The pipes may be hidden along the edge of the paths, or form the top rail of a trellis. See page 42.



STOKESIA. Big blue or white flowers two inches in diameter always elicit favorable comment and you are sure to be pleased with big bowls of these in the house.



HELIANTHUS, MISS MELISH. One of the sun flowers very popular in the English gardens. It is bright, cheerful and graceful, not weedy in appearance.



PHYSOSTEGIA OR FALSE DRAGON HEAD. Early July to August. Grows 2½ feet high.



PÆONY. Pæonies are universal favorites and justly so. The Chinese Pæonies bloom in June, but keep good foliage all the season.

The Pæonia officinalis has brilliant crimson flowers early in May, and the foliage disappears later, leaving a space to be covered by Verbenas or similar low plants.



YUCCA. We have thousands that will be the cheapest cover for a dry bank like this.



LUPINES. A border of Lupines at its highest beauty in early June. The German Iris planted at the edge were just as conspicuous a few days earlier. If a continuation of blue is desired, Delphinium and Veronica will give it.



No garden can be sombre where the nodding bells of the Campanula smile.



As cut flowers, the Dianthus or China Pinks cannot be excelled.



HEMEROCALLIS. Frequently a roadside is embellished by the lemon and orange colored lilies of the Hemerocallis which persist in spite of the heat and dust. There are several good garden varieties.



FLOWER GARDEN. If you love flowers, you can have them without the restriction of formal walks and beds. A promiscuous planting after all has a fascination demanding recognition.



DIGITALIS. Showing the strong plants we offer.



PEACH ORCHARD. Probably one of the greatest hindrances to successful fruit raising is lack of cultivation. Plant vegetables between the rows and the trees are more apt to receive attention.

FRUITS

How to Start and Maintain a Home Orchard

You can have fruit in about eighteen months with Peaches and small fruits, and four to six years with Pears and Apples. You can gain but little by getting larger trees. Few, if any, are obtainable from nurserymen. You have got to establish the trees on your place before they will bear fruit, and it will take as long with a tree 8 ft high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter as with a tree 4 or 5 feet high and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Commercial growers find they get results just as quickly with even smaller trees. The important question is, not when you can get the first fruit, but when you can get the first peck of fruit from a tree.

Dwarf Apples and Dwarf Pears are grafted on roots which retard the growth and induce earlier bearing. However the advantage is slight except on very limited areas under high culture, and Long Island is not yet so crowded as to make the practice necessary.

Varieties for Long Island have been carefully tested in this establishment for the past sixty years. Like the size of the tree planted, the variety is less important than the cultivation. We have selected varieties which we consider good for home use on Long Island to cover the season.

The cultivation is 90 per cent. of the work in having fruit, pruning and spraying the balance. Many fruit trees fail to reach satisfactory development because they are set in the grass and let alone, or there is a little circle kept free of grass; this is only a fraction of the root-area. Extensive experiments in England and elsewhere show that grass appears to have a deleterious influence on fruit trees greater than the amount of food required. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that satisfactory orchards are plowed, harrowed or cultivated two or three times a month during the summer. The latter half of the summer may be devoted to the growing of crimson clover or hairy vetch to be plowed under the next year for manure. The value of cultivating is not primarily to kill weeds, but to conserve moisture and aerate the soil, helping the bacteria to make the plant-food available. The dust-mulch, to hold moisture, is especially essential on Long Island because of the porous subsoil.

The way to start a fruit orchard for home use is to plant the trees in rows 15 to 30 feet apart, and cultivate them with a horse so as to stir the surface soil 3 inches deep once every ten days from April to August or September. If you plant them in grass, you may plan to keep a circle around each tree cultivated, but it will not be done thoroughly by hand. The circle will not be wide enough, the ground will be scraped $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep once in three weeks, just enough to keep away the weeds. The soil will become baked and hard, allowing the ground to dry rapidly.

Planting.— In planting, cut off bruised and broken roots, dig a hole wide enough to spread out the roots, and pack

FRUITS—Continued

the earth firmly. Cut back the top severely, nearly or quite to a bare pole. Let new branches start out to form the new framework of the tree close to the ground and avoid having them opposite because they are more liable to split when heavily laden. Many fruit trees die because the full top is left on and the roots cannot support it. Few have the courage to prune because they think they are throwing away a year's growth.

Pruning.—Pruning fruit trees is a practical subject for large commercial growers. For the home orchard it is of less importance. Keep the trees headed low, so they may be thoroughly sprayed. Keep the tops open so that the sunlight reaches all parts of the foliage and gives the fruit a good color. Head back Peach trees to keep them so that the limbs will not be long and break down. Thin out the fruit in early summer to improve the size and flavor.

With Raspberries and Blackberries, cut out the old wood after the fruit has ripened, cut out all the young suckers as they appear during the summer except a few for next year's bearing, and cut these back during the summer to keep them from getting too high.

With Currants and Gooseberries, trim out a few of the oldest branches.

With Grapes, cut back every winter, leaving 2 to 4 buds about every foot along the arms, and when the arms get old and rough, replace with a young shoot. Spray Grapes several times during the summer with Bordeaux mixture to keep off mildew and rot. Put paper bags over the young clusters to keep off fungus, and keep away the birds."



The new way of growing fruit is to plant dwarfs trained on trellies. No tall ladders to climb, easy to prune, spray, and pick the fruit.



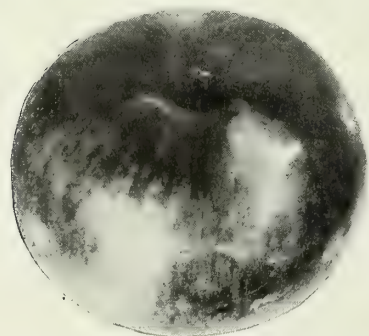
It takes courage to properly prune a newly set tree. The tree will be larger and bear earlier if severely cut back. Cut apple trees back like picture and peach trees to a cane. The two principal causes of dead trees are lack of pruning and lack of water. Conserve water by cultivating the ground 3 inches deep once in two weeks.

APPLES

Do not veto planting apples because you must wait two or three years. They will be sure to repay you for waiting.

Varieties starred can be supplied in dwarf form. Plant 10-15 feet apart.

Early Harvest.....	Yellow, acid. Late July and early August.
*Yellow Transparent.....	Earliest apple. Yellow, acid. July 20.
*Red Astrachan.....	Red, sour. August. Excellent dessert.
Sweet Bough.....	Yellow, sweet. July and August.
Duchess of Oldenburg.....	Yellow streaked, juicy, acid. August 15.
*Gravenstein.....	Yellow streaked. August and September.
Wealthy.....	Dark red, sub-acid. October-November.
	Bears early.
Fall Pippin.....	Yellow, acid. October-November.
*McIntosh.....	Red, acid. September.
Fameuse.....	Crimson, acid. November.
Newtown Pippin.....	Dull green, delicious flavor. January-May.
Roxbury Russet.....	Russet, sub-acid. January-May.
*Baldwin.....	Red, juicy and rich. November-April.
Spitzenburg.....	Red, spicy. Good keeper.
R. I. Greening.....	Green, rich, sub-acid. November-February.
Smokehouse.....	Red and yellow, juicy aromatic. October-January.
Transcendent (Crab).....	Yellow, red cheek. September.



APPLE. Bright, clean fruit is the reward for the proper care. Feed your trees, cultivate often and spray, and get your dividends in a better harvest

Apples, 5-7 ft. high.....	Each, \$.75	Per 10, \$6.00	Per 100, \$50.00
Apples, Dwarf.....	.75	6.00	50.00

PEARS

Those starred succeed especially as dwarfs and require little or no pruning. Their use is commended where areas are limited or early fruiting is an important consideration. They can be planted as close as ten feet.

Oxband's Summer.....	Yellow, sweet. August.	*Duchess d'Angouleme .	Yellow, large, buttery. October November.
*Clapps Favorite	Yellow, red cheek. Valuable. August.	*Anjou	Green and russet, rich and buttery. October-November.
*Bartlett	Yellow, red cheek. August-September.	Winter Nellis	Russet, rich, sprightly. November-December.
Sheldon.....	Russet, coarse, fine flavor. September-October.	Price, 5-6 ft. high	Each, \$0.75; Per 10, \$6.00; Per 100, \$50.00
Seckel.....	Brown, sweet and juicy. September-October.		

PEACHES

They should be cut back to a bare cane 3 foot high, but few have the courage to do it. Ripening about in order named.

Carman.....	Large, white, spicy. July.	Elberta	Large, yellow, juicy and fine flavor.
Belle of Georgia	Large, white, firm, delicious. August.	Crawfords Late	Large, yellow, red at the stone.
Champion	Large, white, juicy. August.	Stump the World	White, juicy and high flavored.
Mountain Rose	Medium, white, prolific. August.	Chairs Choice	Large yellow, firm, good quality.
Crawford's Early	Large, yellow. September.	Globe	Large, yellow, sweet and delicious.
Old Mixon.....	White. Excellent for canning. September.	Price, 4-6 ft. high, 1 year.	Each, \$0.25; Per 10, \$2.00; Per 100, \$18.00.
Stephens Rareripe.....	Large, red skin, flesh white. October.		

PLUMS

Those starred are Japanese Plums, peculiarly early and productive, but not always equal to the European Plums in quality. They are inclined to overbear, remedied by proper pruning or thinning of fruit.

*Abundance	Yellow, covered with red, productive. August.	*October Purple.....	Reddish purple, late, good quality.
*Apple	Reddish purple, finest flavor. Late August.	German Prune	Purple sweet.
*Burbank	Yellow, red cheek, rich and sugary. Late August.	Green Gage.....	Green, sweet and rich.
*Wickson	Maroon-red, firm, good quality.	Lombard.....	Dark red, pleasant, but not rich, productive.
		Bradshaw	Reddish purple, juicy and good.
		Price, 5-6 ft. high	Each, \$0.50; Per 10, \$4.00; Per 100, \$35.00

QUINCE

Champion and Orange ..	Yellow, good quality, long keeping.	Price, 3-5 ft. high.....	Each, \$0.50; Per 10, \$4.00.
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GRAPES

Pocklington.....	Golden, juicy and sweet.	Moore's Diamond	Large, white, juicy, vigorous and productive.
Moore's Early].....	Large, black, good flavor.	Concord	Large, blue-black, sweet, extremely hardy, vigorous and productive.
Delaware	Small, light red, exceedingly sweet and aromatic.	Salem	Red, large bunch, and large berry, sweet.
Niagara.....	Large, pale yellow, sweet, vigorous, and productive.	Price, 2 year	Each, \$0.20; Per 10, \$1.50; Per 100, \$10.00.
Worden	Large, black, sweet and early.		

CHERRIES

There is a very general hunger for cherries. They are easy to grow. The principal trouble is the birds. If you plant several trees the birds will leave you some. The late varieties like Downer's Late Red ripen the same time as the mazzard cherries which grow wild and the birds do not trouble them so much.

When planted cherries should be cut back more severely than apples or pears.

The Early Richmond, Montmorency and Morello are the sour pie cherries, a distinct species making a smaller tree. Most of the others are commonly known as Ox-heart cherries.

CHERRIES — Continued

Governor Wood.....	Large, heart-shaped; yellow, marked with red; sweet, juicy.	Windsor	Large; mottled red; very firm and juicy of good quality.
Coe's Transparent	Medium size; amber color, with a red cheek; sweet. Ripens early.	Mercer	A very dark red cherry; productive and early.
Black Tartarian	Stands preëminent amongst the varieties for family use. The flavor is sweet and the quality is of the best; large, nearly black.	Schmidt's	The largest of all the black Cherries.
Downer's Late Red	Medium size; red and amber. This variety is late and the fruit hangs on the tree after it is ripe without decaying.	May Duke	Large, round; red, changing to nearly black when ripe. Flesh juicy and medium; acid.
Rockport	Large; clear red, shaded with amber. Ripens early.	Early Richmond	English Pie Cherry; sour.
Yellow Spanish.....	Very large, often an inch in diameter; waxen yellow, with a light red cheek; firm.	Montmorency	Large; bright red; moderately sour. A good bearer which fruits young.
Napoleon	Very large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, shaded deep red. Ripens after midseason.	Morello (English Morello)	Dark red. Flavor a rich acid, making it desirable only for cooking.
		Price, 5-6 ft. high.....	Each, \$0.50; Per 10, \$4.00.

GOOSEBERRIES

They thrive in any garden soil, and are very satisfactory for home use.

Downing	Medium, pale green, productive.	Chautauqua	Large, sweet, prolific.
Industry	Large, dark red, vigorous and productive.	Price.....	Each, \$0.25; Per 10, \$2.00; Per 100, \$15.00.

CURRANTS

Easily grown and reliable. Keep all wood over two years cut out. The currant worm is easily controlled by hellebore powder.

Cherry	Dark red, acid, fine for jelly.	Black Naples	Black, small, musky, good for jams.
Fay's Prolific.....	Red, long bunch of large fruit.	Price.....	Each, \$0.15; Per 10, \$1.00; Per 100, \$7.50.
White Grape	White, excellent, sweet.		

MISCELLANEOUS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Raspberries	\$ 8	\$ 50	\$4 00	Hops	25	\$1 50	....
Blackberries	8	50	4 00	Sage, Broad-leaved	25	2 00	....
Asparagus, 2 yrs .....	....	15	1 00	Thyme	25	2 00	....
Rhubarb, divided roots.....	20	1 50	....	Horse-Radish	15	1 00	....

Some Insects and Fungus to Expect on Long Island, and How to Overcome Them.

SAN JOSE SCALE on fruit trees, currants, double-flowering fruits, and Japanese quince. Spray with lime-sulphur solution or scalecide when dormant, perferably both in November and during the winter. CODLING MOTH — a worm in apple, pear and quince. Spray with arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture immediately after the blossoms fall, and ten days later. CURRANT WORM. Hellebore, dry or sprinkled on with water. TENT CATERPILLAR. Burn with kerosene torch. GRAPE ROT and MILDEW. Bordeaux mixture when the buds first swell and at intervals later. BROWN ROT on peach and plum. Summer spraying with lime and sulphur. APPLE MAGGOT, or RAILROAD WORM. Destroy all infested fruit. CUCUMBER, MUSKMELON, and CELERY. Spray every ten days with Bordeaux mixture. ROSE APHIS AND LEAF HOPPER. Spray with kerosene emulsion or tobacco-water. THE FALL WEB-WORM. Webs may be cut off, or the trees sprayed with arsenate of lead. RHODODENDRON LACE-WING FLY, see page 57. ELM-LEAF BEETLE, see page 8. HICKORY BORER, see page 95. CHESTNUT BARK DISEASE, see page 95. APPLE AND PEACH BORER, see page 87. The page references are to "Trees for Long Island," our descriptive catalogue.

See Annual Report of New York State Entomologist, Albany, for locust leaf miner, which is browning the foliage, and can be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead in May; two lined chestnut borer which is killing some Oak trees. The trees should be cut and burned before the beetles come out. The same remedy applies to the White Birch borer and the Hickory borer.

Before spraying, get literature. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; and the Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

For materials, The Grasselli Chemical Co., 60 Wall St., New York City, The Sherwin-Williams Co., 50 Church St. New York City, and Bowker Insecticide Co., Boston, Mass., B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church St., N. Y.

For pumps, The Deming Co., Salem, Ohio; E. C. Brown Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Field Force Pump Co., Lockport N. Y.



HICKS NURSERIES